

INSURANCE

Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

INSURANCE

The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAD M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 128-

BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1931.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA TO ATTEND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE



Miss Sofia Somji, (left) one of the youngest ex-presidents of the Bombay "War" Council enjoying a joke along with Miss Natrajan (right) at the polling booth on Sunday during the B. P. C. C. elections. She was one of those who retired from the contest as a protest against "lack of courtesy" to women voters.

F. AND C. WARDS REPRESENTATIVES TO B. P. C. C.

Complaints Of Irregularities In Some Wards Lodged

POLLING OFFICERS BUSY SCRUTINISING VOTING PAPERS

Unlike in other wards the voting in the "F" Ward was on the basis of the Single Transferable vote system. There were 26 candidates contesting for the nine seats. It is understood that complaints of irregularities in some wards have been with the B.P.C.C. The following is the list of successful candidates in the B.P.C.C. elections from the "F" (Parel) Ward:—

1. Abdul Ali Jafarabhai.
2. Jinnabhai P. Joshi.
3. C. K. Narayan Swami.
4. C. Viswanath.
5. K. Krishna Menon.
6. S. B. Mhadeshwar.
7. Srinani Jannabhai Purshotam.
8. K. S. Venkateshwar, and
9. Kondave.

C. WARD RESULTS.

In "C" ward, out of 28 candidates the following 13 are declared elected: (1) Mr. K. M. Munshi, (2) Mr. E. J. Meher Ali, (3) Mr. Jayant Dabhi, (4) Mr. Negindas Master, (5) Mr. Chotubhai Shah, (6) Mr. Gopal Shankar Desai, (7) Mr. Umashanker Dixit, (8) Mr. Vithaldas Bhagvandas, (9) Mr. Motichand Giridharlal, (10) Mr. Vrajilal-Rachand, (11) Mr. Ratanlal Radhakisan, (12) Mr. Mukund Malaviya and (13) Mr. Shivalal Patwa.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS ELECTIONS

Mr. P. R. Lele has sent the following letter to the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

Sir,—In view of the fact that the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will submit the names of persons elected at yesterday's election, to-day or to-morrow, I take this early opportunity to say that I am going to challenge the election on various grounds, the fundamental one being that there was no complete list of voters and the list, that was there, was so ill-arranged that it inflicted very serious inconvenience on numerous voters. To-day I am too tired to draft my whole case and I beg hereby to inform you that I am going to challenge the validity of the election.

MANDVI ELECTION

The President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Sir,—Re: the report of B. P. C. C. elections appearing in your to-day's issue, the sub-headings "Miss Sofia Somji and 7 other candidates withdraw." "Protest against lack of courtesy to women voters" are misleading and likely to do injustice to the Polling Officer and staff of Mandvi Ward. There was no lack of courtesy, deliberate or otherwise, displayed to lady-voters or to any voters. It is true that the staff was not prepared for the great rush in the morning and was quite inadequate to deal with the situation. The rolls were so hurriedly prepared and perhaps defective, with the result that a large number of voters, including ladies, had to wait for a long time and ultimately leave in disgust. An apology is due to them as well as to all who were put to great inconvenience, but that does not justify what I consider to be a more serious charge of "deliberate lack of courtesy to lady voters." The protest launched by the candidates complain of some irregularities and mismanagement, but not of the charge so prominently levelled by your misleading headlines. Therefore in justice to that Ward Polling staff you will kindly publish the above and oblige. (No charge of "deliberate lack of courtesy to lady voters" was made in "The Chronicle" report.—Editor "B. C.")

BHULESHWAR D. C. C. ELECTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a para appearing on the first page of to-day's issue under the heading Congress Election, etc., sub-head, Meherally V. Munshi, in which I am described as a Munsli Party man.

This information is not true as really speaking there is no party question in C Ward and personally I do not belong to any other party or group but the Congress itself. This is likely to lead to misinterpretation and as there is nothing of the kind I hope you will do me justice by correcting the same.—Yours, etc.

GANPATISHANKER DESAI, June 1.

"DEFECTIVE SYSTEM"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—It has been brought to my notice that in to-day's issue of the above paper, something has been said that "the slips issued did not bear numbers and that the names of the voters were not struck off from the register." This has appeared on the first page under the heading Congress Election Head sub-head "Defective System."

Now Sir, this is not true and the information is wrong in as much

GANDHIJI'S LETTER TO LORD WILLINGDON

—:o:—
"To Explain Congress Position And Not To Participate In Proceedings"

BARDOLI, May 31.
Congress circles state that Mr. Gandhi has written to Lord Willingdon to the effect that he will attend the Round Table Conference even in the absence of a communal settlement, but only to explain the Congress position and not to participate in its proceedings.—A. P.

MAHATMAJI TO VISIT SIMLA.

SIMLA, May 29.
The Simla Correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" writes:—It is understood in well-informed circles here that Mahatma Gandhi will not be coming to

Simla in the first week of June, as anticipated earlier. Gandhi is, however, expected to be in Simla by the end of June, as he is busy seeing important matters in Bardoli. It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and some other Congress leaders might also accompany Gandhi to Simla this time.

STEM THE TIDE OF COMMUNISM

Jamnabai Bajaj's Advice To Landlords In Karnataka

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON MAHATMA

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, June 1.
Shet Jamnabai Bajaj who is touring in Karnataka after the Karnataka Provincial Conference at Hukeri was invited to the Bombay Presidency Jagadgirs and Inamdar's Conference at Dhawar. After the President's speech he was introduced to the audience as a member of Mahatma's "Cabinet." Speaking briefly Jamnabai advised the conference to have faith in Mahatma and authorise Mahatma alone to represent the Inamdar in the Round Table Conference.

STEM THE TIDE OF COMMUNISM.

Jamnabai drew attention of the Inamdar to the changed condition in the country and said there was no doubt they would have Swaraj in the very near future. Though the Inamdar and Jagadgirs could not identify themselves with the Congress they can co-operate with the Congress in carrying on the constructive programme. They should wear Khaddar, remove un-ouchability in their areas and help to remove poverty of the peasants to some extent at least by reducing the rents. If the landed aristocracy did not realise the situation in time Communism would rush in. They should give up extravagant ways of life and not waste money in foreign travels.

A resolution sending deputation to Mahatma for explaining Inamdar's position in the Swaraja Government was unanimously adopted.

As the slips were duly numbered and the names were struck off. On the contrary on account of the irregularity of striking off the names, some persons have personified and have taken slips of others than themselves. Though this is not desirable, it has happened all along in all elections and we cannot help it. This I have stated only for bringing the facts to your notice that the information gathered is not correct. I hope you will do justice to this Committee by correcting that portion.—Yours, etc.

G. N. DESAI, Hon. Secretary, Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee.

June 1.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI LEFT OUT.

Change In Bhopal Delegation.

CHAUDHRI KALIQ-UL-ZAMAN'S STATEMENT.

DELHI, May 30.

Chaudhri Kalique Zaman, a prominent nationalist Muslim leader, interviewed with regard to Maulana Shaikat Ali and the Muslim conference delegation to the Bhopal meeting said:—

The omission of Maulana Shaikat Ali's name among the delegates is most unfortunate. The Nationalist Muslims took part in the Bhopal negotiations in the hope of a settlement with Maulana Shaikat Ali, for whose sake they were prepared to go to the furthest limit, consistently with their principles.

Personally speaking I have lost all enthusiasm in the future negotiations that are to be held at Bhopal, for I am doubtful, whether such negotiations, in the absence of the Maulana, would either be possible or fruitful. I think I am voicing the sentiments of nationalist Muslims when I say, that they were only anxious to secure a settlement which might enable them to remove differences with Maulana Shaikat Ali.

PROF. RADHAKRISHNAN

To Sail For Europe On 10th June

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, June 1.
Professor Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, leaves for Europe on the 10th instant. After attending the International Educational Conference at London as the representative of the Calcutta, Benares and Andhra Universities, he will proceed to Geneva to represent India on the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. He will deliver addresses in several places in Europe.

OKHA PORT NEWS.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date to-day:—The S.S. "Janus" (Line—British India Steam Navigation Company, Agents—Messrs. Chotalal Premji and Company) arrived Port Okha on the 30th ultimo and left on the 31st ultimo with 250 tons of cement for Karachi.—A. P.

The Amraol branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal celebrated the Flag Salutation ceremony on Sunday morning in the presence of Veer Vamanrao Joshi, Dr. Shivaji Lalwarchand, Mr. Hariharao Deshpande and others. Mr. Kale, Secretary of the Dal organised the function.

PESHAWAR PAYS HOMAGE TO ITS DEAD

Keeping Memory Of May 31 Green

THREE PROCESSIONS IN THE CITY

PESHAWAR, June 1.

The Nawajwan Bharat Sabha the Frontier Khilafat Committee and the Frontier Congress Committee separately participated yesterday in the observances in memory of those killed and wounded last year in the city of May 31. Separate procession and meetings were held in the evening and night sympathising with and eulogising the services of the deceased.—A. P.

"Frontier Gandhi" Returns To His Home Town

PESHAWAR, June 1.

After an extensive tour of the Frontier, during which he advised the people to observe the Gandhi-Irwin truce and organise themselves, Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan has returned to his home at Utmanzai.—A. P.

BOMBAY-LAHORE EXPRESS DERAILED

Reward Offered To Find Out Mischiefmakers

(From Our Correspondent.)

JHANSI, May 31.
The No. 197 Lahore-Bombay Express was derailed on the night of the 29th at the Jakhlaun Station, a distance of 62 miles from Jhansi. Fortunately the engine was only derailed hence there was no danger to life, even the driver and firemen came out unhurt. The 12 Up Jhansi-Bombay Passenger was also there, hence about half an hour only was lost as the engine of this train was utilised.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Ry. is offering a reward of Rs. 5,000 to the person who will lead to the arrest of the person or persons who were responsible for tampering with the rails on this Railway.

G. I. P. AUDIT OFFICE RETRANSFERRED.

The Audit and Accounts Office that was transferred to Jhansi some time ago is being transferred back to the Railway Company will effect a saving of about Rs. 75,000 per year.

WALCHAND APPOINTED VICE-PRESIDENT

Indian Employers' Group At Geneva

PROTEST AGAINST TARTON'S APPOINTMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

GENEVA, June 1.
Mr. Walchand Hirachand was elected Vice-Chairman, Employers' group, which is unprecedented for Overseas representatives.

Messrs. Walchand and Erulkar are lodging a protest against the nomination of Mr. Tarton on behalf of eleven Indian organisations, including the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. I understand that the protest is emphatic and well-reasoned, objecting to the non-national unrepresentative character.

The nomination of Mr. Tarton is also a duplication of the representation of British interests by backdoor, which is possible through bureaucratic machinery of the Indian Government flouting not only the expressed wishes of Indian Legislature, but the clear warnings given in decisions on previous protests.

The protest is watched with interest by all circles.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 15 Small Building, Hornby Road, Fort.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.	
New York, June 1.	
Previous Closing Rate	8.71
To-day's Opening Rate	8.61
Difference	—10
To-day's Closing Rate	8.47
Difference	—24

Broach Expectations J/A. 107
Broach Expectation A/M. 183

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

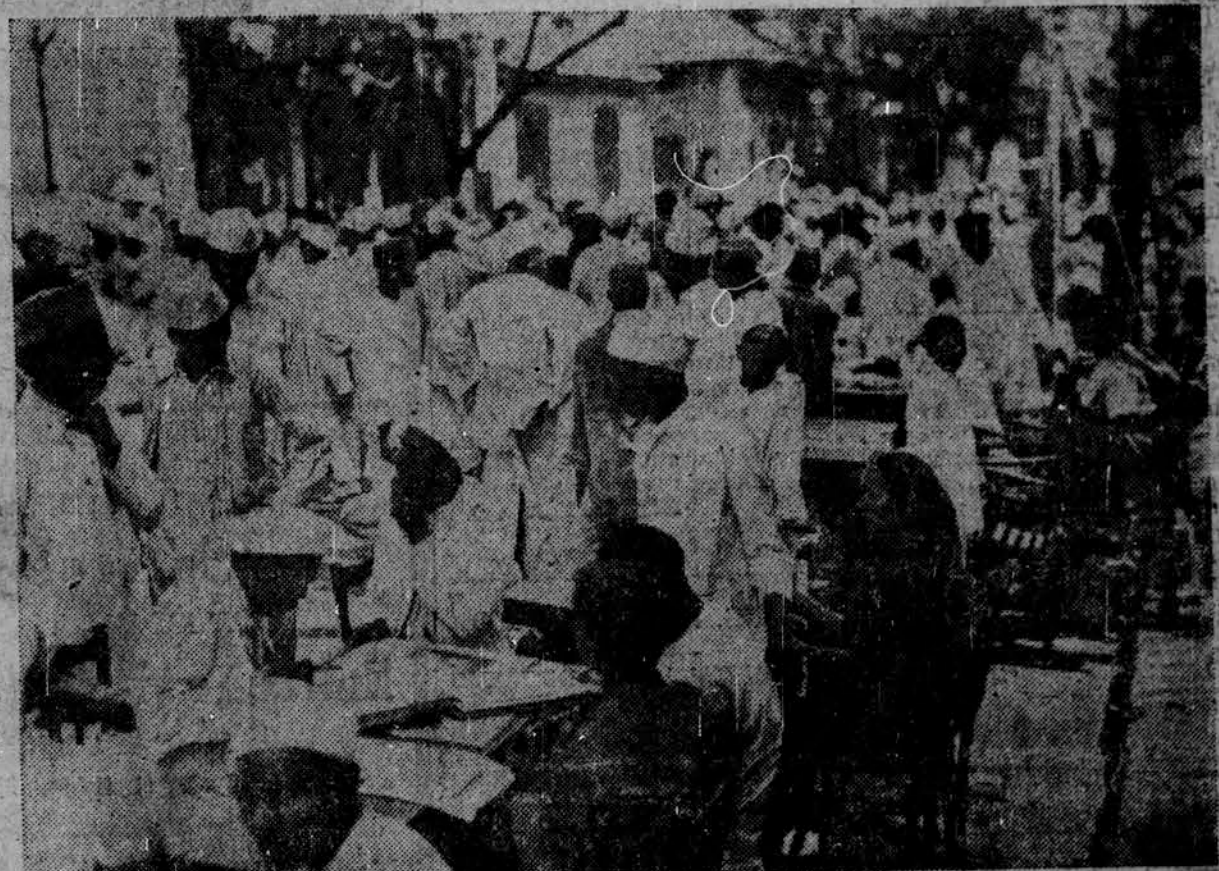
JULY.	
Liverpool, June 1.	
Previous Closing Rate	4.37
To-day's Opening Rate	4.39
Difference	—0.02
To-day's Closing Rate	4.63
Difference	—0.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, June 1.	
Silver Ready	12-3/16
Lower	1/16
Silver Forward	12-3/16
Lower	1/16
Market—Steady.	

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 1.	
1st Settlement	42.50
2nd Settlement	41.10



B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS: A scene at the Polling booth in "B" Ward.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on
payment of

Rupen One

for First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For each additional word.
Terms: CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for. Advertisers to advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number. -- Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Experienced HINDI knowing B. Com. and B. A. B. Com. for the post of a teachers, starting salary Rs. 50/- per month. In grade 50x3x3x3 years 3-4-3 80/- x 2 10 equal to 100. Apply with testimonials to the Proprietors, Nandlal Bhandari Vidyalaya, Khajuri Bajar, Indore. A 3083

WANTED—A CLASSIFIED experienced ADVERTISER for advertisement work for up-country. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 967. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". A R 3084

WANTED—APPLICANTS desiring following posts to consult with Kapoor and Co., EMPLOYMENT SUPPLIERS, Fatehpur Road, Delhi:—Posts of Clerks, Overseers, Doctors, Sub-overseers, Law Graduates, Engineers, Stenographers, Graduates, Typists, Signallers, etc. A R5162

AGENTS WANTED—For famous Italian and French Sera, Vaccines, and other preparations of highest International repute, also for surgical instruments. Agents must be willing to invest money. Apply to Messrs. G. MASTISORI & Co., Post Box, 235, Madras. A

WANTED—A GUJARATI GRADUATE with FRENCH as his additional language in order to teach French to students of the Higher classes. The applicant, who is selected, shall also be entrusted with the teaching of other subjects at least for some years in the beginning. Apply with particulars and terms to the HEAD MASTER, Palanpur High School, Palanpur. A 3068

WANTED—AGENTS and purchasers for Petrol, kerosene and Lubricating oils. Splendid terms. Apply with two annas stamps to RAMBOODRI BANK Ltd., Alwaye. A R 4830

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203, For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions. P

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteract Prof. N. PURUSHOTAM, Nati's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope. P

DON'T BUY BIG STRING OF COTTON FORECAST. But get V. J. M.'s one special selection. Rupees 10/- Again Special Doubling Rupees 15/- Wednesday, Thursday. (If proved not correct money refunded). Opposite Excelsior Cinema, Bombay. P R 5152

CONSULT—Re: SOLUTIONS TO ILLUSTRATED TIMES 'SHORT-HAND COMPETITION' for 3 Annas Cash M. BENJAMIN RELIANCE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 32 Bank, St., Fort, Bombay. T R 5155

Educational

THE BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL. (Waudby Road, Fort) From 10th June boys with MARATHI for their vernacular will be admitted even to the Anglo-Vernacular Standards I, II, and III (advanced and elementary). Most of the work in these classes will be done by Graduate teachers. For more particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT. R 5153

ENGLAND RETURNED EDUCATIONIST gives PRIVATE TUITION. Results Guaranteed. Moderate Charges. Apply sharp Box No. 958, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 5154

Trade Announcement.

DON'T WASTE YOUR MONEY for any other TEA. Buy "SWAN TEA" vacuum packed Tin at Rs. 1-4-0 per lb. Sold everywhere. T R 5150

CALICO JUBILEE MILLS' CLOTH Latest varieties. Sares: 37/ 380, 331, Dhories: Bulbul, Alish-daman, Muller, Kunjihar: Hindswari, Shirtings: Swarai, Pahalwan. Available: SWADESHI MARKET, Kalbadevi, Bombay. T R 3082

Fruits, Flower & Seed.

ADVANCE ESSENTIAL—Biggest Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Mangoes 100 Rs. 12. Rose Litchi 500 Rs. 4. Expenses extra. Granta Catalogue free. Director, Horticultural Works, No. 8, Darbhanga. F R5112

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT NORTHBROOK STREET, NEXT TO NORTHBROOK GARDEN, GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Hira Gowa and his wife Kasturba and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagees, Pursuant to the order of the Court of Mortgagees under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th February, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on (THIS DAY) TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—All that piece of Government Sanad land together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate at Northbrook Street, admeasuring about 155 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 2060-3032, New Nos. 2/9180, 9180, Old Survey No. 336-337, New Survey No. 4/5025, Cadastral Survey No. 3854-3855, Bulheshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7718 (1), Street Nos. 109, 161, and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's Passage, on the West by Northbrook Street, on the North by a common gully and on the South by the temple of Shri Ramchandraji. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, "GODREJ" SAFE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1487 of 1930 (Dawoodbhai vs. Kulsambai) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 6th instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—Furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, "Ratcliff and Horns" safe on stand, drawing room suites, mirror and panel door almirahs, marble top table, cabinets, bedstead, show-case, E. chandelier, pedestals, wall clock, etc. and in Suit No. 949 of 1929 (Premji vs. Jivibai)—1 "Godrej" safe on stand, and two cupboards, and by order of the concerned—Furniture such as sideboard, iron bedsteads, cabinets, gramophone records, writing table, etc. This above is now on view. BENNETT & Co.

MESSRS. MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS. Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2nd June, 1931, at 3.30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—Building St. No. 109.111. Case No. 120; Narayan Dharu Street. MENESSE & Co.

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Great Aldwych Farce

PLUNDER

Featuring TOM WALLS, RALPH LYNN, MARY BROUGH.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE AMERICAN PRISONER

Featuring: CARL BRISSON & MADELINE CARROL
A Romantic Drama of The Napoleonic Wars.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE NIGHT PARADE

featuring HUGH TREVOR, D. GULLIVER.
A glamorous epic of midnight madness.

OPERA HOUSE.

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WHY GIRLS GO BACK HOME

featuring PATSY RUTH MILLAR
A NEW angle to the old but interesting question.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

There is no EAST, there is no WEST, when LOVE comes!

EAST IS WEST

LUPE VELEZ AND LEWIS AYRES

ALSO

CHARLIE MURRAY AND GEORGE SIDNEY in
"ROLLING ALONG"

PATHE CINEMA

6-30 and 10.

THELMA TODD

and

CREIGHTON HALE

in

7 FOOTPRINTS TO SATAN

ALSO

MICKEY MOUSE in BIRTHDAY PARTY

PATHE SOUND GAZETTE—AUDIO REVIEW

and

A Two Reel All Talking Comedy

THE WIFE

USUAL

Pléthora of songs, platitudes of dialogues, heart-rending events and tragic situations.

The glittering star-roles played by Miss Ramprasad with her melodious voice will move the chords of your heart.

at

GLOBE TALKIES

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at

GLOBE TALKIES

THE WIFE

USUAL

RIALTO TALKIES

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

MOROCCO

Where life is a matter of wits, love a matter of fate and women a matter of fact.

WOMEN EVERYWHERE

With

FIFI DORSAY

J. HAROLD MURRAY

7 NEW SONG NUMBERS

A 1931 FOX MOVIE TONE

ROMANCE

Also

BRITISH MOVIE TONE NEWS

Western Electric Talkie

Equipment

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 22nd May 1931.

LIABILITIES

Subscribed Capital 11,25,00,000

Capital paid up 5,62,50,000

Reserve 5,40,00,000

Public Deposits 15,36,68,000

Other Deposits 65,37,67,000

Loans against securities

per contra

Loans from the Government

of India under

Section 20 of the

Paper Currency Act,

against Inland bills

discounted and purchas-

ed per contra

Contingent Liabilities

Sundries 1,58,93,000

Rupees 93,35,78,000

ASSETS

Government Securities 25,91,10,000

Other authorized securities

under the Act 2,64,74,000

Ways and Means Advances to the Government

of India

Loans 11,87,95,000

Cash Credits 29,41,74,000

Inland bills discounted

and purchased 4,71,67,000

Foreign bills discounted

and purchased 50,01,000

Bullion

Dead Stock 2,75,91,000

Liability of constituents

for contingent liabilities per contra

Sundries 93,72,000

Balances with other

Banks 19,15,000

Cash 70,90,99,000

13,30,79,000

Rupees 93,35,78,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London 21,998,100

Advances and Investments in London 22,017,700

Cash and balances at other Banks in London 2145,800

Percentage 16.27.

Bank Rate 7 per cent.

6 per cent. from 28th May 1931.

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES

Public deposits Rs. 11,08,000

Increase.

Other deposits Rs. 1,80,56,000

decrease.

ASSETS

Bank's investments Rs. 23,58,000

Increase.

Loans Rs. 21,59,000 decrease.

Cash Credits Rs. 52,21,000 decrease.

Bills discounted and purchased Rs. 59,40,000 increase.

Cash Rs. 1,82,47,000 decrease.

Percentage 16.27.

Tone of Market: Quiet.

Tone of Silver: Quietly steady.

Little bear covering.

Bombay, 22nd May 1931.

THE WEATHER REPORT

BOMBAY, June 1.

There has been nearly general rain in the Konkan, Malabar and Mysore and local rain in the South Deccan with a few falls in Southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in East Rajputana. Temperature is rising in North-West India, Central India and the West United Provinces, but still continues to be below normal over that region. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Malabar, Mysore, the Deccan and the Konkan, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the South Deccan, Mysore and Malabar, and drier in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana, the central parts of the country and the North Bombay Deccan. The highest maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 107 degrees at Raipur.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue locally in the south of the Peninsula and a few falls will extend in the North Deccan and the East Central Provinces. Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 1st June 1931.

Station	Rainfall
Nemuch	0.07"
Nagpur	0.08"
Ratnagiri	0.15"
Marmagao	0.30"
Karwar	0.01"
Sholapur	0.04"
Belgaum	0.12"
Hyderabad	1.14"
Bangalore	0.69"
Mangalore	0.16"
Calicut	0.91"
Cochin	0.82"
Trivandrum	0.28"
Trichinopoly	0.96"
Cuddapah	0.24"
Bellary	0.36"
Colombo	0.53"

RAINFALL.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair, half an inch; Victoria Point, Gwa. one; Tavoy, Diamond Island, Mithu, a half; Mergui, a quarter; Dibrugarh, two; Gauhati, half; Parachinar, quarter; Karwar, Raichur, two; Kurnool one and half; Hyderabad, Calicut, Trichinopoly one; Bangalore, Cochin three quarters; Bijapur, Chitradurga, Mysore, Mercara, Badag, half; Marmagao, Trivandrum, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kodakanal, quarter.

HALF WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS, 1ST JUNE 1931.



..CHILDREN THRIVE ON ME

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APPLICANT—Sepoy, I have read this Advertisement in the Samachar. Whom do I apply.

SEPOY—"THERE"

THE PRIMATE AND LORD IRWIN.

Tribute To Work In India.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, presiding at a Church Missionary Society gathering at the position in India.

There were some places in the world he said, where the strain on missionaries was greatest, and most difficult India and China were particular examples. India was passing through the most momentous and greatest crisis in its long history. His friend Lord Irwin had just returned, and had been given a cordial welcome.

Lord Irwin had discerned certain facts in India of which we in this country had been too forgetful. We used to think that the national movement in India was followed by a few rather wild and reckless members of a self-constituted Indian Congress. We now knew that the movement was passing through every region and class in India, even to villages which had hitherto been stagnant and isolated. A movement had grown up which, if it went wrong, would plunge India into disaster, but which, if it went right, might lead India to a new and wonderful stage in its history.

Every one now recognized it was wrong to denounce and suspect, and still more wrong to attempt to suppress the great movement. Lord Irwin set himself to understand and sympathize with the movement, and win it for co-operation with the best thought and experience of the West for the solution of the great problem of India. With wonderful patience he had kept steadfastly to his task, administering justice and trying to win the co-operation of all parties in India in the development of the national life of India. In the midst of all the excitement in India the Church was taking steps to consolidate its position and continue its good work.

The Archbishop referred to the difficulties of the work in China, due, in part, to the anti-God enthusiasm of Moscow and in part to the internal wars. Small wonder that the missionaries had found it difficult to carry on. There would, however, be no scarcity of volunteers to take up the work.

COMMUNISM IN CHINA.

The difficulty of missionary work in India, China, and Japan was referred to in the general review of 1930 of the Church Missionary Society, presented at the annual meeting of the society at Queen's Hall, London, yesterday.

"The political situation in India has profoundly affected the conditions in which missionary work is carried on," stated the report, "and the atmosphere has been tense. Some of the village areas have seemed almost untouched by political feeling, but in parts of the United Provinces there has been a marked increase of persecution to be faced by Christians and inquirers."

In Chekiang, in China, the report stated, the Chinese pastor had to dress as a coolie and take many precautions to avoid capture as he moved about to visit his flock. "The quiet heroism of thousands of Chinese Christians in face of poverty, robbery, starvation, kidnapping, torture, and death is all too little known and recognized. The spread of Communism still threatens the peace and prosperity of the Church. In its hour of need, the Church in China, in its hour of need, the Church in China pleads that there may be no lessening of the help it receives from the West."

In Japan, the report stated, trade depression and the consequent alarming increase in unemployment were profoundly affecting the religious and social life. On the one hand, men and women were found to be turning to religion for comfort and help. On the other hand, Marxian anti-religious ideas were exercising a strong influence, especially on young men.

"THE COMING INDIA."

Sir F. Younghusband On Gandhiji

There was a large attendance of teachers at the Surrey Educational Conference at the Sutton Adult School.

Sir Francis Younghusband spoke on "The Coming India." He referred to Mr. Gandhi as a splendid publicity agent for India, and said that although he did not believe in his campaign of civil disobedience, he was doing a great work in bringing the people of India, and especially their women, to the fore. Mr. Gandhi was instilling in the people the idea of nationhood. "We must get rid of the idea that the Indians were really our comrades," Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Hamilton, who has lived 29 years in India, said that the Mohammedans and Hindus were equally untiring in their efforts for nationalism. Mr. Gandhi exercised a great spiritual influence in India among all classes.

WHEN HEART WEARS OUT

Doctor's Aim To Replace It BUILT-UP FACES

Doctor (laying down his stethoscope). Ah! I thought so. It's your heart, that must come out! Spare parts of the human body. The day may come when a person's diseased or worn-out heart may be replaced as simply as a decayed tooth or an amputated limb is replaced to-day.

Experiments to this end have already taken place in this country, it was revealed the other day. Forecasts of such a possibility were made at a meeting of the American Society of Experimental Biologists held at Montreal. Professor R.H. Stehle, of McGill University, read a paper describing a mechanical pump system used for performing the function of the heart.

"Rubber hearts were also mentioned, and it was stated that a doctor had succeeded, by means of artificial hearts, in keeping cats alive for long periods."

It was pointed out that death usually comes through the failure of some one organ, often quite a trivial failure.

A QUESTION OF TIME. Paralysis may occur in many parts of the body without shortening the life of the sufferer. But if it occurs even in a minor way in the heart, death swiftly follows.

A prominent London heart specialist told the "Daily Herald" that experiments for replacing the heart's action by artificial means had been going on for some time.

"Whether it can ever be done is another matter," he said, "though I shouldn't care to say that it can't. It is probably only a question of time."

"The main difficulty, of course, is that of keeping the patient alive while the transference is being made."

"Cases in which the heart has been washed, massaged and even stitched have occurred, but I have never heard of one in which a part of the heart has been replaced artificially."

ARTIFICIAL FACES.

Another doctor said: "There are people walking about in this country to-day who speak by means of an artificial larynx. There are others—mostly soldiers, who suffered terrible facial injuries in the war—who have faces which have been built up artificially by the surgeon's skill."

"That being so, I can see no fundamental reason why artificial hearts should not be made and transplanted one day. The same applies to other vital organs of the human body."

"It would be wrong, however, to hold out to heart sufferers any immediate prospect of such a cure. All that I can say is that experiments in this direction offer most interesting possibilities and should be pursued."—"Daily Herald."

SISIR KUMAR AND MOTILAL GROSE.

The Men Who Made The "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Mr. Fraser Blair writes in the "Statesman" as follows:—

One of the most notable journalistic personalities in India for the best part of fifty years was the late Motilal Grose of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika". Motilal loved individual Britishers, but he loathed the British supremacy—a sentiment which was complicated by his frank admission to me that India would be lost without it. He compromised by doing his utmost to make British rule as difficult and disagreeable as possible. For the 35 years during which I knew the paper I doubt whether there was a single issue of the "Patrika" which didn't contain something nasty about the British people or the British Raj. But Motilal was so cunning that it was impossible to bring him to book. Moreover, he was so amusing even in his bitter hostility that the authorities seldom particularly wanted to.

He had a great sense of humour—an exceptional quality in the Bengali—and he used to illustrate his arguments by telling the most entertaining stories—most of them invented for the occasion, I have little doubt.

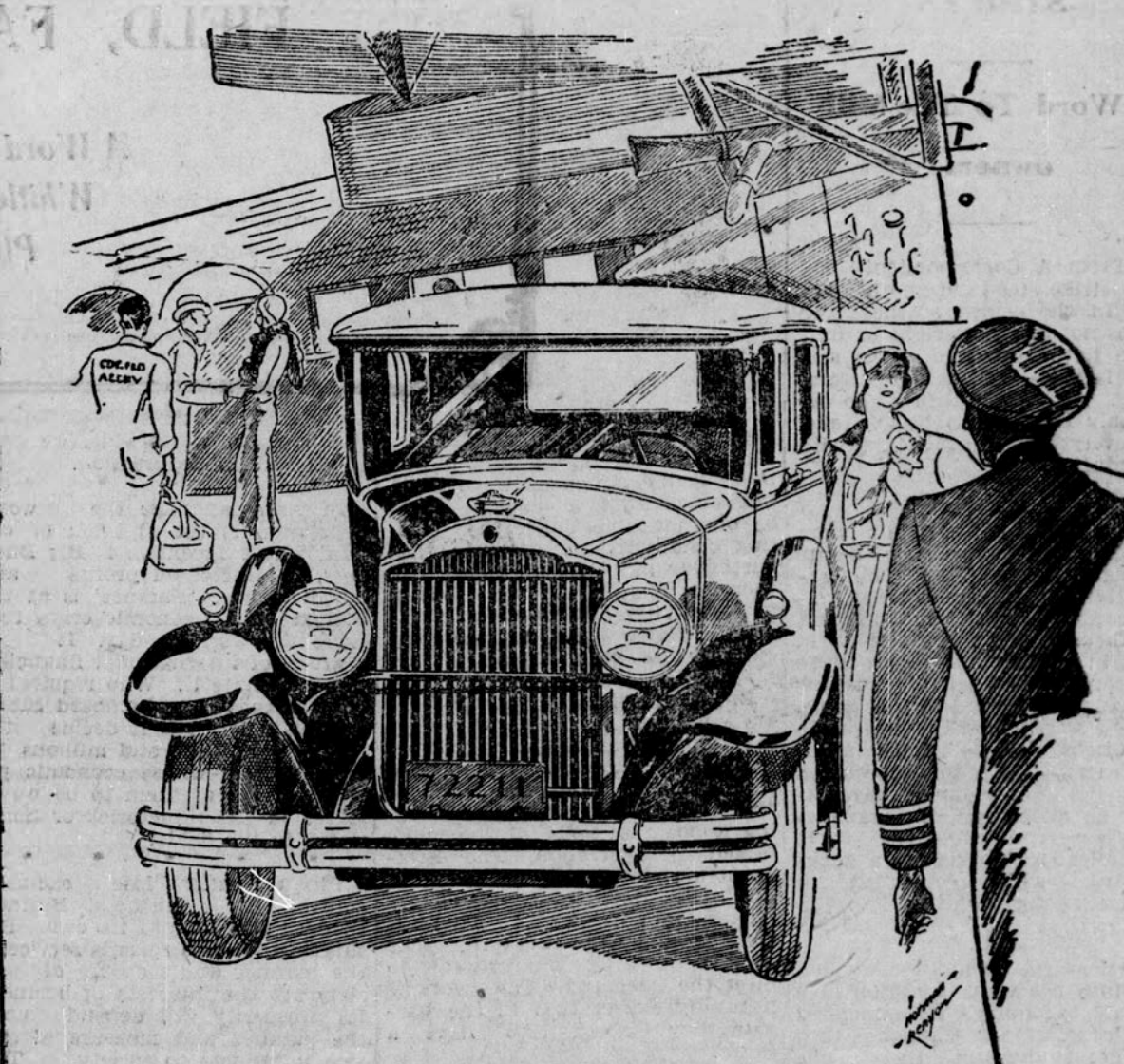
He wasn't a bad-hearted old chap, and he and I were always great friends. During one of our early conversations he was girding against the English generally—or, as he put it, "you Englishmen." "Look here, Motilal Babu," said I, "I wish you wouldn't call me English. I'm Scotch, and the Scotch dislike the English almost as much as you do."

"Why is that?" he asked, growing interested. "The reason is," I answered, "that we fought the English for centuries, and we still dislike being under them."

"Is that so?" Motilal Babu grew still more interested.

I proceeded to detail the various Anglo-Scottish disputes from Edward I's invasion down to that of Cromwell.

"Now, do you see why we dislike



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them?" I added. "They have always been trying to take away our liberties, and now they claim to be the predominant partner in the British kingdom."

Motilal rubbed his hands with glee; and for several months after that the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" harped repeatedly on the wrongs of Scotland, and egged on the Scottish community in India to rise against the English tyrants!

The story of Motilal's chronic feud with Surendra Nath Banerjee, and of the manner in which it was made up (at all events for a time) is one to which only the combined genius of Fred Anstey and the late Sir William Gilbert could do justice. I imagine the chief cause of their mutual dislike of each other was that the old "Bengalee" (Surendra Nath's paper) was cutting into the "Patrika's" circulation. At all events, the "Patrika" could never see anything right in anything that Surendra Nath said or did, and was perpetually attacking both his paper and himself.

At last it occurred to mutual friends that this internecine warfare between the two most promi-

nent Bengali journalists was bad for the country, and a movement was set on foot to bring them together. It was so successful that a public meeting was eventually held, at which both champions appeared on the same platform, and after a number of flowery speeches had been made, embraced and kissed each other!

That incident in itself imposed a severe strain on the gravity of on-lookers; but to cap it the two reconciled opponents were at it again hammer and tongs, for all the world like Messrs. Pot and Stork, within a couple of weeks of this touching eirenicon.

Motilal Grose was a hard old nut, but if he had a soft spot it was for his elder brother, Shishir Kumar Grose. He was always talking of him and enthusing about him; and one day I visited the "Patrika" office and met this wonderful brother. I never got a greater surprise in my life.

Motilal was anything but a beauty to look at; but his brother had the face of an angel—clear cut, ascetic, with an air of grand serenity. As a matter of fact I believe he was even more anti-English than his brother. But he

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MANAGER,

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was a most charming old gentleman, and when he died I was put up to move a resolution of condolence at a mass meeting in the old Town Hall.

MILLS AND MILL STRIKES

A Word To The Mill-owners

(From A Correspondent.)
One strike ends and another begins. In the course of these two months not less than eight or nine strikes have occurred. This certainly is not a satisfactory state of affairs. That such strikes do occur only brings into broad relief that everything is not well with the industry.

Let us look back. What were the conditions immediately before the big general strike? The rationalisation scheme which introduced high mechanisation and the attendant reduction in wages in comparatively as well as the fear of dismissal of superfluous hands developed into a flame. To these were added the pin-pricks of "Chota" Sahib in the mills. Grievances began to accumulate. Sporadic strikes began to have little or no effect on the management concerned. And then the Labour leaders worked up a general strike which continued for about six long months.

The Farwell Committee which went into the whole question in a judicial inquiry recommended their conclusions. Though they were not binding on either side, these conclusions had (have) become basis of negotiations in the subsequent disputes. Whether the mill-owners as a class have carried out in spirit those recommendations which were advantageous labour or not is not the question at issue at present.

Soon after the issue of this report and following the arrest of the Meerut accused another general strike, this time with disastrous results, was declared. This general strike had also its background sporadic and lightning strikes in individual mills with no benefit to the workers. It is with this strike that the most powerful organisation of textile workers, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, also suffered disunity in ranks. Workers became disorganised and demoralisation set in. From that day till this day the workers have remained disorganised. There is not a single union to-day which may be said to wield any considerable influence among the workers.

This retrospect is necessary to show that general strikes have invariably been preceded by sporadic strikes in individual mills. It may be said—and it was then said—that at bottom of these strikes were unions creating "mischiefs". But that cannot be said to-day. No union has the strength to call a strike to-day. On the contrary the workers themselves seem reluctant to accept union interference in many cases.

Yet why do workers strike? This is the question that demands an answer. It cannot be that workers do it for mere fun. There must be something wrong with the management. Besides the allegations of mal-treatment, wage-cut figures as one of the outstanding factors in the recent disputes. The management concerned, on the contrary, make counter charges of insubordination, wastage of time, indiscipline and all that sort stock complaints for dismissal of a worker who in the hey-day of the unions invariably happened to be an active union worker and who to-day is an influential man in the department.

So the same old conditions are still prevalent with this exception that the "undesirable mischievous" union is not there to initiate and "foment trouble". Yet there are strikes! Unless there is a thorough inquiry in the working of the Bombay mills and the conditions of labour in them it is difficult to assess the real position. In the meantime, however, an expert inquiry in the wages question seems to be essential.

The workers' complaints of wage cut in certain of the recent strikes could not be pointed at off-hand. For a lay man it becomes a puzzle when the management readily agree to discuss the question and produce even books. But the wage-cut has been very subtly planned. The worker knows only this that he is not getting what he used to get for the same sort of work. He becomes suspicious. This suspicion breeds one department closes and others follow suit or the management declares a lock-out.

How, then, is this wage-cut effected? In one instance, the present writer was a negotiating party. Apparently there seemed to be no direct wage cut. On scrutiny it was found that the management who was protesting their innocence were thoroughly exposed. There had been a slump in the sorts woven and the efficiency test. They

wanted the maximum efficiency for the minimum of cost; and there is no minimum wage limit. This efficiency test was found to be impracticable under the existing conditions of work in that particular mill. At no time had there been such efficiency. Thus you find there has been an actual cut in the wages, though the cut has not been direct.

But this besides the point. We are talking of the strike wave that threatens the stability and prosperity of the industry. One has to realise the psychological aspect of the strike. The industry is having a boom in spite of the much talked of depression. The Swadeshi movement has given a fillip to it. Most of the mills are running double shifts. There is demand and the workers are worked to bring production to meet the demand. The workers naturally expect that in the bargain they should also have a share.

That the workers should demand such a thing need not at all come as a surprise. Even prominent mill-owners have admitted the immense benefit the Swadeshi movement has done to the industry. In fact the Congress recognition of these mills is tantamount to a national safeguard to it. As such, therefore, the mill-owners have certain essential obligations to discharge. The National Congress as custodian of the interests of all classes of the community cannot give national protection to an industry if that industry does not safeguard the interests of the workers it employs. The prosperity of the industry will depend on the extent to which its managers discharge their obligations to the workers. Discontented labour is always a menace to the industry. Let all concerned note this and act in the right manner.

WHAT CAUSES TRADE SLUMP?

Effects Of Capital Controlling Business.

(From a Correspondent.)
Independent observers of the labour conditions in India survey a gloomy field. Even the Swadeshi industries have not got a fixed wage rate. On the hand, the one motive that always rules the investor is to so control the instruments of production as to give him the maximum profit with a minimum cost; and this minimum more often that not, does not provide a minimum living wage.

We hear nowadays of slump in trade and depression. What is this slump? How is this depression caused? And how to get out of this state of "oppressing gloom." These are the fundamental question that face capitalism to-day. Any one who is conversant with the growth of industrial organisation with its improved technique and high-pressure production, owned individually or collectively by a set of persons who wield a proprietary control in any given industry and whose main interest lies in making of as much profit out of it as possible, will be convinced that it is finance that rules the roost.

These people who constitute the possessing class are not absolute masters by themselves and have other interests to look to. To keep pace with the advanced state of industrial organisation and production they have to depend upon adequate finance to keep up the tempo of the system. Thus finance enters the realm of business, the primary object of business becomes the realisation of as much return for itself, no matter how the productive forces react on the main structure.

This leads one to reflect. Every one is to-day compelled to admit that the whole system has become or is soon becoming hybrid. High pressure production without a response market or a scientific plan of distribution results in low prices and tied up stock. This low price does not mean a loss to the industry in the sense that it is lower than the cost of production; it only means that it does not give capital what it wants. The lack of scientific distributive organisation and a market responsive to the interests of capital results in stagnation in trade. Stocks get tied up without an advantageous outlet. This is how the slump in trade is caused. When this fac-

tor becomes world-wide, we hear of the world depression.

In plain language the world depression is the creation of capital whose incentive is Big Business, i.e., increased profits and fat dividends. "Finance" is at the bottom of the economic crisis that faces the world to-day. It is a group of international financiers who dominate it. Who requires to be told that it is Lombard Street and Wall Street that decide the fate of millions and millions of human lives whose economic position compels them to be wage-slaves in the factories or bond-slaves in the fields?

Finance must lose exclusive control of business. Business then will come into its own. Business in its true form is service of the manner and measure of service it renders to society. This it cannot do as long as finance controls it. Business should control finance and not finance business.

This elementary truth is discarded in the attempts that are being made to combat the world "depression." It would appear that having accepted finance control as a necessary part of business enterprise, steps harmful to workers are being contemplated the world over. The most familiar of these is the wage-cut that has become almost universal. Other proposals include shortening of working hours with comparative reduction in existing wages, or increased working hours attended by a reduction in the man-power. While industry and commerce are busy with this, the Governments also seem to make common cause with them. Faced with budget deficits, State contribution for unemployment insurance is being stopped. Thus the world is threatened with a crisis whose effect cannot be adequately realised to-day.

But we began with the labour conditions in India. The Royal Commission on Labour has completed an elaborate inquiry and in the next few days its report will be before the public.

Although boycotted by the more important section of the Indian labour movement the commission, we learn, writes John Bull in "Fairplay" has unearthed some ugly facts regarding factory, mining and plantation conditions of work.

STARVATION WAGES.
Appealing in their stark horror, these conditions show that it is neither the boycott nor the non-co-operation movement which is responsible for the loss of our fute trade and the idle looms of Lancashire.

Even if we had the best of good will and co-operation from absentees, and were a worker for us to compete in a market where natives are forced to work for as low as 8s. for a sixty-hour week.

In textile factories women and children are paid from 3d. to 1s. 2d. and men from 7d. to 2s. 2d. for a ten and a half-hour day.

WOMEN IN HEAVY JOBS.
Women are often employed on the heavier jobs, which in Lancashire are exclusively done by men.

Most of the factories would be condemned by British standards. There are no social services, insurance, unemployment or other provisions.

There are certain factory laws and regulations, but in many instances these are disregarded.

WORK IN MINDS.
In the mines weekly hours are limited to fifty-four underground and sixty above ground, but there is no limit to the number of hours that can be worked in any one day.

Many of the mines are badly constructed and inadequately timbered, so that a great proportion of mining disasters is caused by falling roofs.

Wages paid run from 7d. to 3s. a day for men and 4d. to 9d. for women in underground working. Surface workers are paid from 5d. to 2s. a day for men and 4d. to 9d. for women.

These figures embrace the whole mining industry, tin, lead, iron, coal, gold, mica, and ruby mines.

IN PLANTATIONS.
On the plantations wages paid average about 7d. a day for men, 5d. for women and 3d. for children. Conditions generally approxi-

mate to forced labour. Persons who travel to these plantations have to take whatever conditions are offered, they usually have not the money to refuse them. In some of the native States forced labour is actually in operation.

On many plantations, particularly in Assam, the workers are practically slaves and work under the threat of the whip.

Such are the conditions of Indian labour as revealed by the investigations of the Whitley Commission.

But these facts only outline this terrible situation. They are not the exception, but the appalling rule.

"TERRIBLE STORIES."
Evidence regarding the living conditions of the labouring masses shows that in the big industrial cities they live as many as twenty people in one room 10 ft. square.

Many of these rooms are beneath the level of the ground and are frequently flooded; they are built of a mixture of mud and manure, and are without any sanitary arrangements.

MINING WORKERS, too, exist in condition of unbelievable squalor, and on the plantations, in many cases, the workers are herded like cattle in long sheds, or else live like savages in rude huts in the surrounding forests.

Behind these outlines of conditions lie terrible stories of individual suffering; of workers being beaten and kicked of children being born underground in the mines of nursing mothers not being allowed to leave the factory to feed their babies.

STARK BRUTALITY
While the figures of the wages paid are grim enough to illustrate the stark brutality of life among the teeming millions, they do not tell the whole tale.

An elaborate system of fines and regulations makes such deep inroads on these wages that sometimes the worker gets nothing at all.

In the cotton-mills, for example, if a worker spoils a piece he is forced to buy it at cost. This might mean a couple of weeks' wages.

He then tries to sell the piece in the bazaars, but as it is known that it is a spoiled piece, he gets practically nothing.

It is practice in many factories for the employer to keep the wages for two weeks, but the worker can get an advance—provided he pays interest at exorbitant rates.

MILLIONS OF SUFFERERS.
In many mills, the worker is fined two days' pay for one day's absence, and where a worker leaves before pay-day he cannot draw his wages unless he pays interest at excessive rates.

There are Factory Acts in most provinces, but they are so limited in application that nearly half the workers are outside even this meagre protection.

Where the Act does apply it is often administered with a blind eye.

Not long since the Labour Government in one province admitted that though he frequently attended employers' meetings he had been to only two meetings of workers in ten years.

With India's industrial development great native firms have sprung up, and under these the worker has exactly the same conditions as under white employers.

Thus the problems of the native worker remain the same—whether or not he will live under the British Raj or an Indian self-governing federation.

It is estimated that there are over 25,000,000 industrial workers in the whole of India.

The report of the Whitley Commission is of greater import to them than any discussion of Dominion Status.

HUMANITY FIRST!
The struggle to exist absorb their whole energies and overshadow all else.

In the factories, workshops, mines and plantations Hindus and Mahomedans labour side by side and castes and distinctions are forgotten.

Some of the problems raised at the recently concluded India Conference, such as the balance of power between Mahomedans

and Hindus, seem trivial beside the awful conditions of life revealed in this enquiry.

PLIGHT OF PEASANTS Immediate Steps Necessary To Prevent Universal Insolvency.

(BY PROF. N. G. RANGA, B. Litt. (Oxon).)

It is a miserable and sorrowful story how horribly the peasants are suffering from this prolonged economic depression. It has become almost impossible for most of the ryots to maintain themselves after paying the cultivation expenses, so low have become the returns from agriculture. It is very difficult to-day to discover a ryot who can be said to be solvent and most of the ryots, who are deeply immersed in debt, are seriously threatened with insolvency, with all the ignominy and mental anguish and material ruin that involves. The Banks and Marwaris and the usual Mahajans are hard put to it to find money for their own ordinary needs and most of them have lost their nerves and have come to demand in a frantic and disastrous manner the repayment of their loans. Little realising that such a demand, when made by all or most of them will land them all in a hopeless predicament of general insolvency and ruin.

INCREASING INDEBTEDNESS

Most of the debts were made more than three years ago, when the prices of agricultural produce were still tolerably high, though falling and the land values were sufficiently high to tempt the bankers to advance credit to agriculturists. Naturally the burden of indebtedness has more than doubled itself, now that the prices of agricultural produce and lands have gone down by more than half. If, indeed, we remember the fact that more than half of the total debts of the peasants were taken more than ten years ago, i.e., before the first signs of the industrial depression had shown themselves even in Europe, we shall be able to realise the immensity of harm done to our peasants by this depression in increasing the burden of indebtedness upon them.

The actual results of these economic changes are too pathetic to narrate. Many a peasant, who has been respected for his honesty and thrift, has come to sullen and undeserving grief, many an enterprising ryot, who has invested his capital either in the purchase of undeveloped lands or in the improvement of the lands already owned, has been made to apply for insolvency; many a peasant who has borrowed money for building a house or for paying 'kist' or for repaying old debts or for constructing a house, for purchasing cattle etc., has been obliged either to sell away all his property at nominal prices or abscond in order to avoid warrants issued by the Courts.

INTOLERABLE POSITION

But neither the 'Sowars' nor the Bankers have realised the folly of their ill-advised hurry in trying to collect their money. The Government has come in during the last four months not as a helper but as a hindrance to the ryots, demanding them to pay the assessments. It is notorious how harshly the Government officers have treated the ryots who could not pay the 'kist' in time and how the Lanka ryots of Godavari and the poverty-ridden ryots of the Ceded Districts have been ruined by the disastrous policy of Government of attaching their moveable and immoveable properties and selling them at very low prices. To add to the miseries the Co-operative Banks have been obliged to call for the repayment of their loans and falling repayment, to demand penal rates of interest and ask for the assistance of the Courts for collecting money. What is worse is the absence of any one or any institution who is prepared to advance at least the capital, that is necessary for carrying on agricultural operations. One can realise the pathos of these conditions only when one meets the large numbers of people who were considered to be comfortably off only till the other day and who are fleeing to-day from their creditors. One gets the impression that conditions are specially ripe for an uprising of vast dimensions and unforeseen results, if only some mischievous people were to interfere.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

It is, therefore, the duty of the Government in India to try to do

at least the minimum amount of relief work in the interests of the peasants. The ryots are badly in need of cheap and abundant capital and so it is necessary to advance them credit through the Co-operative Banks and also in the form of 'taccavi' loans. Secondly, it is absolutely necessary that Government should make a declaration announcing that for the debts made in the last six years or all the debts owing to-day, not more than six per cent. interest will be enforced by the Courts from the date of issuing or re-writing the promissory notes and that such debts are repayable only in easy and long instalments, the number depending upon the amounts owing and the capacity of the ryots to pay. Thirdly, Government must at once cease collecting the 'taccavi' loans issued and stop collecting the land revenue arrears and also offer to bear the losses of the Co-operative Banks may have to sustain. If they are to cease collecting the arrears in all those cases where the ryots are unable to repay just now and also to cease charging general rates of interest upon such arrears. Some special legislation may be necessary but it is imperative that Government should take the necessary action without any more delay or hesitation since a moment's delay may mean the ruin of hundreds of peasants.

PLANTATION LABOUR

How Workers Are Cheated Of Their Rights

(By K. NATESA AIYAR)

The Ceylon Government Gazette of the 20th of last month publishes the notices of meetings of the thirteen District Estate Wages Boards of Ceylon. The Meetings are held to consider the reduction of the minimum money wages fixed by law, while reducing the price of rice correspondingly from Rs. 6/50 a bushel.

Before going into the details, I wish to explain the present state of affairs. The country is divided into three parts, viz.—Up, Mid and Low country. The up country estates have to pay 54, 43 and 33 cents per head per day for men, women and children respectively. The Mid and Low country estates have to pay 52, 42, 31 and 50, 40, 30 respectively. The rates are good so long as the employers undertake to supply good unblended Rice at a price not more than Rs. 6/40 a bushel to their labourers, and issue 1/3 bushel of rice free every month to every working male adult, and every working widow with a non-working child.

PRESENT POSITION.

For the past few months the price of Tea has begun to fall. The Rubber market has already fallen. The Coconuts have no markets at profitable rates. The employers have been contemplating reduction of wages or reduction of Labour force. They do not want to try the latter course, for, repatriation of labourers to India would spoil the name of Ceylon. They do not want to pay right wages at the same time, for, reducing costs. Minimum wages have been an eye sore to many of the employers have been practising every means to reduce their costs.

WAY OF BOSSES.

They began by giving work for ten hours, marking one name for two days' work, giving work for less than 26 days in the month etc. They increased the task. Fines were being collected indiscriminately. The labourers could not fight these vagaries, because they had not the means, nor they produce documentary evidence to substantiate their case. The Head Kanganyas sided their employers.

MUST CUT WAGES.

These reductions do not satisfy the employers. They want to reduce the wages at any cost. They were considering what to do. At last the time came. For the past two years or so the price of rice has been ruling between Rs. 3/50 and 4/- a bushel. They took this as their cue to reduce the money wages.

THE AGREEMENT.

According to the agreement between the Government of Ceylon and the Government of India, it was decided that no reduction of wages could be carried without

giving six months' notice to the Government of India. The employers know fully well that giving notice to the Government of India would mean some difficulty for them. They want to avoid this contingency. On legal advice perhaps, they have taken an unusual step.

PLAUSIBLE.

The employers say: "We do not want to reduce the wages at all. Even though the prices of Rubber or Tea are low, we are prepared to pay the minimum wages. We do not want to make large profits on rice. We want to reduce the price of rice at which it is supplied by us to our labourers. The market rate of rice is Rs. 3/50 per bushel. The law allows us to supply at Rs. 6/40. We shall reduce the price of rice to Rs. 3/80 and deduct the difference in price Rs. 2/60 from the wages at 10 cents a day for 26 days' work. This is only an arithmetical adjustment requiring no sanction of the Government of India." To an ordinary reader this may seem to be alright. Some may go to the extent of saying that it is the right thing to do.

THE MISCHIEF.
I wish therefore to explain where the mischief lies. The Government of India agreed to the rates given above on three conditions (Continued on page 19.)

SHORTENING WORKING HOURS

Idea Begins To Spread In Germany

The idea so consistently represented by the German trade unions, that of a general shortening of working hours, met at first with the fiercest opposition, and was rejected in very harsh terms by the employers, but now comes news that it is making rapid progress in Germany. Experience has shown that a shortening of working hours is possible, feasible and effective; and as early as March the Reichstag pronounced in principle in its favour. It decided to ask the Government to submit a bill which would relieve unemployment by means of a 40-hour week. The money used for unemployment benefit might be utilised in the transition period to make up wages lost through the shorter working hours. If overtime work has to be done, the proceeds of the overtime rates will go to the funds of unemployment insurance.

A SPECIAL FEATURE

A committee appointed by Government to examine into the unemployment question, consisting of experts on social and labour matters, has now published its first findings. In principle, it too takes the standpoint of the shortening of working hours, and proposes that for certain branches of industry or trade the Government should, after consultation of those concerned, be authorised to reduce the statutory maximum working week to 40 hours, such powers only to apply to concerns employing at least 10 workers. A reduction of working hours to this extent by legislation is thus refused. The decision is to rest with the national Government which, as in the wages sphere, will have the right to fix shorter working hours automatically. A special feature of the proposals of the Committee is that the extra rate for overtime is not to go to the workers, but to interest in overtime work and at the same time constitute a new source of income for unemployment insurance.

UNEMPLOYMENT CURE

One of the means adopted by the Committee to combat unemployment is its attitude to double-earning and subsidiary work. It proposes that authorities, institutions and concerns whose incomes come predominantly from public funds should be ordered at once to withdraw the permission given to their officials and permanent employees to supplement their income by subsidiary work. So far as there is double earning, a majority resolution was passed in favour of inducing married women civil servants to give up their posts voluntarily by offering them leaving bonuses. A Minority resolution advocated the dismissal of these with leaving bonuses. The Committee further demanded that social circumstances be taken into account when filling vacancies. Employers, in co-operation with workers' councils, are dismissed or works suspended, the social circumstances should be taken into account in deciding which workers are to be dismissed, when workers are of equal capacity. Furthermore, the employers, in collaboration with the workers' councils, should examine the circumstances for the employees to ascertain whether any of them have other sources of income; if so, these could be dismissed without unfair harshness and without injury to the interests of the concern.—(I. F. T. U. Report).

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY
Public meeting in honour of Senapati Bapat, Congress House, 6-30 p.m., Sjt. Nariman presiding.

WEDNESDAY, June 3.
King's Birthday. (Public holiday) Banks closed.
Public meeting at Indian States, Hira Bage, 8-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 4.
Results of Intermediate Examination in Arts, University Hall, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 5.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME
1 p.m. Gramophone Records.
9-20 p.m. Selected music (vocals) and Sjt. Narayan Iyer's violin solo.

In Aid Of "Al-Ameen"

Variety Entertainment At Jinnah Hall

There will be a Variety Entertainment at Jinnah Hall, Girgaum, on Thursday (4th June) 6 to 9 p.m. in aid of the Muslim Nationalist Daily "Al-Ameen" of Calcutta, edited by the Maplah leader Janab Muhammad Abdur Rehman. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside and other Congress leaders will be present.

Tickets of Rs. 3, 2, and 1 and As. 8 will be available at Congress House, Girgaum.

CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS CORPS

Officers and volunteers of the Central Board of Bombay Volunteer Corps are requested to come at Hira Bag near C. P. Tank to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m.

MAHILA S. M. I. SCHOOL

The class for the Mahila Seva Mandal's Industrial School at Parel will be re-opened on the 4th inst. Ladies wishing to join the classes are requested to enlist their names at the office of the School at the Damodar Hall, Folvaydi, Parel between 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. any week days.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL

Those interested in the education of the Muslims will be pleased to know that the eleven boys sent up for the last Matriculation Examination from the Anjuman-I-Islam High School, Bombay, have all come out successful.

"C" WARD D.C.C.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office to consider the disputed votes and such other business as allowed by the Chairman.

B.P.C.C. COUNCIL MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress office.

AKHIL BHARAT PRABHAT PIFRI MANDAL

All persons who desire to give any donation either in cash, or kind, to the Akhil Bharat Prabhata Pifri Sangh are hereby requested to see the Treasurer, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, Bombay and obtain a proper receipt for the same. The Donations should be earmarked "Akhil Bharat Prabhata Pifri Sangh Fund". No other person is authorised to receive any donation either in cash or kind on behalf of the Akhil Bharat Prabhata Pifri Sangh.

Those persons who rendered assistance either in cash or kind to the Akhil Bharat Pifri Sangh are requested to call at the Congress House or send the necessary particulars to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Sangh, Congress House, Bombay between 9 and 12 a.m. and 5 and 7-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer "Glan Morrison" left London on Thursday.
The s.s. "Rawalpindi" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

SULTAN ABDUL HAMID'S NEPHEW IN BOMBAY

Among the pilgrims who arrived in Bombay by the S. S. "Rizwan" on Monday from Jeddah, were Prince Ahmed Wahid, nephew of the late Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey, and Ghazi Jamal Pasha. They were given a hearty reception at the wharf by the Mussalman of Bombay. They drove to the residence of Mr. Syed Zain-ul-Reza, a well-known pearl merchant of Bombay, where they will stay during their sojourn in Bombay.

MUSLIM VOLUNTEERS CONFERENCE

Threat Of Parallel Govt.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

The first session of the All-India Muslim Volunteer Conference was held on Monday night at the Chota Kabrastan. It was in fact the Khilafat Conference which had met on two previous days at the same place that transformed itself into the Muslim Volunteer Conference with the change of the President. The place of delegates was occupied by volunteers. Contrary to the two previous nights admission was free and as such the number of visitors was larger than on two previous days.

The proceedings commenced with recitations from Quran and poems after which Mr. Zahid Ali, the President of the Reception Committee delivered his address welcoming the audience and congratulating the volunteers on their sacrifices and readiness to serve their religion, country and community.

The President-elect of the Conference Mr. Hasan Shaheed Suhrawardy of Calcutta in his presidential address observed:

"The task before us is to see how we can best solve the apparently irreconcilable problems of a free India and free Islam within it. We have offered a solution; and the others appreciate and accept our view-point. Our solution is enshrined in the resolutions of the All-India Muslim Conference, a body that came into existence from spontaneous desire of all Muslims to work together and find a common platform. There were few Muslims who differed from its resolutions, and those who did so were silent and dumb before the voice of the vast majority. If these resolutions are accepted by the other communities, you will have the spectacle of a great and united India marching forth irresistibly towards its high destiny, all its peoples co-operating, sustaining, helping, fighting together, suffering together and rejoicing together in the hour of victory."

But what is the spectacle we see before us? The Hindu and the Muslim are suspicious of each other; suspicion has led to distrust; distrust to hostility. The Muslim by his resolutions strives at creating an India where the Hindu and the Muslim, the Parsee and the Sikh, the Christian, the Depressed Classes, and other communities should each be sure of their position and not run the risk of being tormented, exploited and oppressed by the others.

THE IMMEDIATE TASK.

For the present the resolutions of the All-India Muslim Conference form for us a goal to work up to. That is to-day the Muslim political creed and it is our duty as Volunteers of Islam to see that this is accepted and forms part of the constitution of India. This can be done either by the acceptance by the Hindus of our political programme, or by the acceptance by the British Government. It seems to me that there is little hope of either; for I do not find any real attempt on the part of the Hindus to understand our demands—they depend on the Nationalists, Muslims, to create confusion and division; nor any real desire on the part of the British to do justice to Muslims. There is no doubt that owing to our having kept aloof from the Civil Disobedience Movement, India has been saved from the revolution and anarchy, and Government has been saved; but it will be worse than useless to presume on it. Experience of the past has shown that the scales of justice always fall on the side of right and the forces of disintegration get far more consideration. At the present moment it is not necessary for us to come out in battle array or to throw out challenges. The constitution of India, though in the mould, is not yet set but while the process is continuing, it is well if we made ourselves ready for all eventualities.

PARALLEL GOVT. THREAT.

An organisation must be established which should run parallel with the Government and with the Congress, wherever Muslims live. Selfish young men must come forward and devote some of their time and energy to this work to carry the message of Islam to the Muslims, peace and reliance on God and submission to His will. See that every Mussalman becomes a volunteer of the Khilafat Committee, inspired to do the work of Islam to the best of his power. It is not necessary that he should devote all his time to it or all his spare hours. It is enough if he feels that he is a servant of Islam and with this ever present idea in his mind, he is sure to find in every little act of life an opportunity to make himself and his neighbours better Mussalman.

Proceeding he suggested that

RUNNING GRAVE RISKS.

Entry Into Iraq Without Proper Papers.

WARNING TO WOULD-BE INDIAN PILGRIMS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—"The Protector of British Indian Pilgrims attached to the Secretariat of the High Commissioner for Iraq warns Indian pilgrims of the dangers to which they are exposed if they enter Iraq without proper papers. "It cannot be too strongly emphasised," says the Protector, "that Indian pilgrims who attempt to enter Iraq without proper papers are running grave risks. The Iraq control send back to India by the steamer in which they arrive any pilgrims who land at Magil without papers. Pilgrims found in Iraq without papers are liable to fines and imprisonment, under Article 12 of the Iraq Residence Law, and the Iraq Authorities strictly enforce this article."

"With improved security and facilities for travel in Persia, the number of Indian pilgrims who make their way to Iraq as best they can either along the shores of the Persian Gulf or through Central Persia is bound to increase. During 1929 many Indian pilgrims reached Iraq in this manner without papers, having avoided the various control posts "en route", only to be apprehended by the Iraq Police on arrival. Such persons are of the poorest class of pilgrim determined in defiance of all obstacles to reach Karbala or Mecca. They are illiterate and ignorant of the routine of foreign travel. Some reach Iraq in a state of exhaustion with neither the means nor the strength to return home to India and have to be repatriated at Government expense. Others beg for facilities to enable them to proceed with their journey on foot to the Hedjaz, representing that all their efforts in crossing Persia would be of no avail if they were obliged to return home from Iraq without performing the Haj, merely owing to lack of formal papers."

"I am what I term a man without a nationality, for, although born in England of British parents, I am dark-skinned, that is to say, of foreign appearance; owing to the fact that my mother's ancestors at one time inter-married with a colonial family."

"I have tried hard to obtain work. The London Fire Brigade and the Metropolitan Police Force rejected me, because although British, I was dark. I went to France, where I again failed, as I was British, and could not get a permit to work. A little disheartened I returned to England and tried hundreds of jobs, and at last offered myself to the army, when I was politely told that I could not join the peace-time Army, but in war-time would be quite eligible."

"I did eventually get work as a demonstrator of a cleaning product from a firm who were numbing enough to give me a chance, and gave full satisfaction till one of the directors saw me, and said I would have to go, thinking my dark colour might prejudice them with customers. At the age of 23 I am still without hope of respect."

"After seeing how the Algerians and other French colonists are encouraged and helped in Paris, I think it is time something was done at home."

The inherent colour prejudice amongst the Britishers can be gauged from the letter of protest which was forwarded to the French Government and published in the European Press regarding the employment of Negro troops in the Russian occupation. The remarkable feature of the letter was the quality of the signature attached to it. Britishers who have established reputation as pacifists, internationalists, socialists and what not, gladly appended their signatures. Mind you, it was not the occupation of the Ruhr, but the employment of the Negro soldiers that shocked the conscience of this British humanitarianism. Yet, compare all these with action which the French Foreign Office took of its own initiative. I believe some time in 1923 or 1924, when a Negro portinante was told by the Manager of a Montmartre cafe that he would rather let the Negro portinante leave the cafe after dinner and not wait for dancing. This Manager was goaded to this step because of the objection taken by some American visitors who were at the time the principal customers of the cafe. When this was brought to the notice of the appropriate department, the first step taken by the department was to withdraw the license of the cafe. It was followed by a letter to the American Embassy to the effect that those of the U.S.A. citizens who felt like that towards the French citizens, white or coloured, might remain outside France.

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A recent photograph of Prof. N. N. Lalla, Principal of the Marwari Vidyalaya High School and a professor of the St. Xavier's College, whose death, which took place recently, is mourned by a large number of his students and friends in Bombay.

HOW ENGLAND TREATS HER COLOURED SUBJECTS.

Snobbery In British Hotels

FRANCE OFFERS EQUALITY OF CITIZENSHIP TO ALL.

(By "A LONDONER.")

The following letter which appears in the "Daily Telegraph" from a correspondent who disguises himself under the pseudonym "Outcast" gives some idea of the status and position of the coloured people in this land of "equality" and "freedom."

"I am what I term a man without a nationality, for, although born in England of British parents, I am dark-skinned, that is to say, of foreign appearance; owing to the fact that my mother's ancestors at one time inter-married with a colonial family."

"I have tried hard to obtain work. The London Fire Brigade and the Metropolitan Police Force rejected me, because although British, I was dark. I went to France, where I again failed, as I was British, and could not get a permit to work. A little disheartened I returned to England and tried hundreds of jobs, and at last offered myself to the army, when I was politely told that I could not join the peace-time Army, but in war-time would be quite eligible."

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SEQUEL TO SHARE-BROKER'S MURDER

Wealthy Hindu & Friend Arrested.

According to the "Evening News of India" a Hindu resident of Bombay, Madhav Rao Jagtap of Cinema fame has been arrested in connection with the murder of the Khoja Sharebroker, Nazir Abdulla Durransay, a grand son of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim. It is alleged that Madhav Rao Jagtap was seen in company of the deceased on the evening of May 22 at Vignelli's Restaurant and that the deceased was then taken to Mumbai, near Thana, the same night, where the alleged murder is said to have taken place.

It is stated further that the deceased's body was put in a trunk, being of remarkably small stature, and taken to Prabhakar, near Mahabeshwar and thrown into the jungle in the early hours of May 23.

The Police found the body on Saturday and brought it down to the morgue and medical evidence indicated that a rope was fastened round the deceased's neck and that he has killed after he lost consciousness.

Madhav Rao and an acquaintance of his, Purnanath Pathare have now been arrested by the Police on suspicion.

ISLAMIC FLAG SALUTATION

Ceremony At Azad Maidan

Begum Mohamad Ali hoisted the Islamic flag at Azad Maidan on Monday afternoon. This was perhaps the first time the Islamic flag was publicly hoisted in this fashion. Several hundreds of volunteers belonging to various Muslim corps had collected on the Azad Maidan to do honour to their flag. Excellent discipline was maintained at the function. A flag staff was erected in the middle of the maidan round which Khilafat and other volunteers had stood in files under command of their respective commanders. Green and red flags with stars and crescents were being displayed in the line. Various volunteer corps marched to the maidan in small processions carrying flags in their hands.

Begum Mohamad Ali hoisted the flag amid cheers and addressed a few words explaining the importance of the flag. All the volunteers then saluted the flag ceremoniously and then marched back in files.

MAHILA SEVA MANDAL I. S. EXAM. RESULTS.

The Examinations of the students attending the Senior Course (one year's training) and the Senior Advanced Course (one year and 6 months' training) in Sewing and Cutting Classes of the Mahila Seva Mandal's Industrial School for Women were held recently and the following students have been declared successful in order of merit:

Senior Course:—(Training for one year): 1. Shrimati Indirabai Surve, 2. Miss Erusha David, 3. Miss Lilya Ezekiel, 4. Miss Rachel Belkar, 5. Miss Lila Chemburkar, 6. Mrs. Yeshodabai Bagayelkar, 7. Mrs. Luxmibai Khadilkar, 8. Mrs. Sarabai Bhattekar, 9. Shrimati Savitribai Joshi, 10. Shrimati Kamalabai Raut, 11. Miss Sipora Digorker, 12. Mrs. Singulabai Bamrolkar, 13. Mrs. Parvatibai Sohoni, 14. Miss Soti Fernandez, 15. Mrs. Unabai Kulkarni, 16. Shrimati Shantabai Dongre.

Senior Advance Course (Training for one year and six months): 1. Miss Segulabai Mozes, 2. Miss Pachi Navalkar, 3. Shrimati Banubai Mahajani, 4. Shrimati Durgabai Kelkar, 5. Miss Mantramabai Pitale, 6. Mrs. Shantabai Albol, 7. Miss Shashikala Gidh, 8. Shrimati Yamunabai Kelkar, 9. Miss Indira Dandekar, 10. Miss Serabai Barun, and 11. Shrimati Heerabai Pandit.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

Reappearance Of Prabhat Pherries.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 31.
The annual elections of Prabhat Congress Committee were held during the last week. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:

Mr. Chandanlal Chaudhali, Marwari President; and Mr. Ganesh Mahadev G. G. Secretary.

The result of the Mulshiptha Congress Committee were declared as follows:—
Sjt. Balkrishna M. Gujar, President; Sjt. Deoraj P. Deshmukh, Vice-President; Sjt. D. K. Dhabal and Sjt. M. G. Gujar, Joint Secretaries and Sjt. Muli G. Gujar as Treasurer.

MOHURRUM IN POONA.

The Tabot Procession was taken out on the 28th May at noon. The procession, started early in view of the long route they had to go before they could reach Sangam—the place of immersion. There were about 90 Taboots and large crowds from villages had turned up to see the procession.

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THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1931.

BURMA.

The situation in Burma continues to be as bad and intriguing as ever. Despite the military operations and general precautionary measures, the rebellion still continues with its almost daily tales of murder, loot and arson. If things like these were to happen under Swaraj in India or Burma, even for a month, the British would rend the air with cries of inefficiency and the Indians and Burmans utter incapacity for self-government or even to administer the Law and Order Department. Yet for weeks and weeks the disorder in Burma is continuing unabated without British officialdom in Burma being able to cope with it to any appreciable extent. The worst of it is that the authorities still are or pretend to be ignorant of the realities of the situation. The Government of the Province still attempt to make the world believe that "the rebellion began by being a definite attempt to overthrow the Government by armed force." But it is ridiculous to suggest that hordes of armed villagers, such as are found to be in revolt, are capable of having hatched a political conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government by force. The "New Burma" says that Government's suggestion of an organised political conspiracy "is contrived in order to justify the present military operations with all their harshness." The most charitable view of Government's conduct is that they are dealing with the situation as an ignorant doctor deals only with the apparent symptoms of a malady without even making an attempt to diagnose root causes. It is by now clear to all interested observers, including several Europeans, that the disturbances are primarily due to acute economic distress all over the province and especially in its vast rural tracts. Destitute and distracted, the villagers rise in desperation against those whom they believe to be their exploiters. The real exploiters try to escape from danger by pointing at others as the real exploiters. The ignorant and misguided people then rise against all suspects indiscriminately. The thinking people of India and Burma know the situation well enough but have not the means to rectify the consequences of official bungling. What a frightful price have the people to pay for foreign domination?

The report is current that Sir Charles Innes, the Governor of Burma, is summoned to Simla by the Viceroy. The interview is no doubt in connection with the rebellion and the steps that may have to be taken to bring about lasting peace. It is a pity that it does not occur to the authorities that if instead of spending lakhs on military operations they had decided upon a generous scheme of remission of land revenue, some of the root causes of the present disorder might have disappeared. Even now it would be wise for the Government to rely on a policy of conciliation rather than to hold out threats of martial law. Though the chief topic of the Viceroyal interview will be the Burma disorder, the question of the separation of Burma will not fail to be discussed. The Viceroy will surely have read in the papers the report that at the All-Burma Anti-Separationists' Conference, held at Rangoon last week end, resolutions were passed urging that Burma should not be separated from India so long as it has not secured full responsible Government and that for the present it should be a member of the Indian Federation. The Viceroy might like to know more about the subject from Sir Charles Innes, the arch-propagandist of the separation policy, especially in view of the belief that the financial experts' report on the

aspect of separation is most damaging to Sir Charles' favourite policy. It goes, or must go, without saying that the question of separation is still an open question to be further considered at the R. T. Conference. It also goes without saying that the accredited representatives of Burmese people should have the last say on the subject.

LEGENDS ABOUT ART.

The legends about the conditions of art in India accumulate daily. The manufacture of legends and the sedulous promotion of popular superstitions are dignified as so much "history." The special pleading behind this indubitable zeal is, however, obvious. The Marquis of Zetland's "art-history" compiled for the special delectation of the R. T. C. delegates, Sir Atul Chatterji's review of the art institutions in India and Sir Francis Younghusband's fond hopes and apologetics for the Indian Society are now followed by the "history" of the schemes of the Government of India for the encouragement of Indian art formulated by Mr. G. Wiles, President of the Bombay Art Society. Readers of "The Times of India", in which Mr. Wiles' "history" is published, are led to believe, by Mr. Wiles, that those interested in the schemes for the encouragement of Indian art are interested only in partisan advocacy of conflicting "schools", methods of training "and ideals of painting". That is, in fact, not so. That is, largely, a legend calculated to serve the purpose of side-tracking the main problems of the freedom which India seeks in art, the freedom from outside and irresponsible interference. We know the position which the Bombay Art Society occupies in the world of Art in India. We know the historic achievements of the Society that have rendered the elder generation of artists in Bombay a by-word. The Bombay Art Society has persistently and perversely kept itself aloof from present live realities. Its obstinate avoidance of the claims and aspirations of the younger generation of artists is well-known to the readers of the "Chronicle". Its affiliation with the India Society is no longer a secret. Mr. Wiles' position as president of the Bombay Art Society is, consequently, the position of the President of a Society that has of set purpose, lost its artistic status and credentials. Mr. Wiles' reference to undefined "methods of training", "ideals of painting", will, therefore, deceive none who has observed the career of the Bombay Art Society and its leading luminaries.

We may recall just one inconvenient fact forgotten by Mr. Wiles and omitted from his "history". Will he tell us why the present "financial crisis" could not prevent the scheme formulated by Sir Atul Chatterji and his London "experts"? Will he further inform us why the Prize of Delhi Scheme which was formulated long before Sir Atul's pet scheme was rejected or, as he says, "postponed"? Will he tell us exactly why the Government of Bombay and the Government of India proposed to spend money for a scheme, formulated abroad, in preference to the Indian scheme they had themselves accepted and supported?

The schemes and the "experts" from abroad have not ceased to arrive, despite the "financial crisis" indicated by Mr. Wiles. May we recall the obliging financial assistance the Government of India and the Archaeological Department offered to the exhibition of "classical" Indian art arranged by the Burlington Fine Arts Club? May we recall the grotesque proposals of the India Society and its sudden effervescence of enthusiasm for the Central Museum for what it calls, alternately, the "Asiatic" and "Oriental" art? We can proceed, as we intend to, with many of the unknown versions of the "history" of Indian art composed by benevolent "friends" and "experts" of Indian art in London.

"A MIGHTY PRIZE"

The reaction of the Tory Press to the new development in Indian politics is amusing to watch. It also indicates the determination of the British Imperialist to fight every inch of the ground that he has gained in India in the field of unfair trade competition and political privilege. The willingness of Mahatma Gandhi to attend the Round Table Conference is swallowed as a bad pill and in journals like the "Sunday Times" not entirely inclined to give a certificate of merit to Lord Irwin, it is grudgingly conceded that his securing the acceptance by Gandhiji of the invitation to come to England is a valuable stroke of policy because "the Round Table Conference without Congress delegates was as a body without its right arm" and the British people are now told that "Mr. Gandhi is a mighty prize."

What troubles the Tories and Reading group of Liberals is the inevitable discussion on "safeguards" at the resumed Conference session. A campaign is, therefore, set up in Fleet Street to prejudice the British against tolerating the Indian demand for a reconsideration of the whole question of "safeguards" or to approach it from the view-point of Indian interests. They are told that "England has gone very near the limit of concessions" that "India is not, is nowhere near being, a nation and never will be while her age-long communal problems remain unsolved." In fact great hopes are evidently entertained that the communal problem will remain unsolved, so that Britain can continue untrammelled her self-appointed trusteeship of India. The diehard Press in Britain gives great prominence to the activities of that section of Muslim opinion in this country which stubbornly insists on the retention of separate electorates while the Nationalist Muslims are subjected to continuous mud-slinging from the special correspondents in India of certain Fleet Street journals that have made no pretences about their dislike of the Labour Government's Indian policy. It is significant, however, that they do not openly countenance as yet the demand from Manchester that Indian boycott of foreign textiles should be declared illegal.

It is a serious matter that about sixty Muslim students of the Lahore MacLagan Engineering College, have felt driven to withdraw from the College on the ground that the Principal, Captain H. Whitaker, used some strongly objectionable words against them. If the report of the Principal's threat to the boys, as given in the "Muslim Outlook", is correct, we fear that the Principal has been extremely tactless and hot-tempered, if nothing worse. An Indian Principal, who knows the susceptibilities of Indian boys would have dealt with his pupils far more tactfully. That is why we always urge that whoever may fill the posts of assistant teachers or professors, the Principal of an educational institution in India must, as a rule, be an Indian. We trust the Indian Minister concerned will deal satisfactorily with the ugly Lahore College incident.

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Trifles.

"Severe condemnation of the sweepstake craze was made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald." He said: "It makes one almost despair and feel that civilisation must be crumbling."

I would have been wrong, of course, but two days ago I should have disagreed with Mr. MacDonald.

Now, however, I do believe that civilisation is crumbling. Indeed in my "Cespaire" there is no saving consolation of "almost."

"He declared that the disturbances were the fruits of an education consisting entirely of hate, irreverence and violence. The Pope complained of 'bloody oppression,' invasion and confiscation."

While Europe has read the Papal denunciation with a sigh of grateful relief that the attack was directed against the Italian Government alone, Signor Mussolini is energetically considering ways and means of converting the Vatican into an iron cage.

Says Sir John Simon: "Only if we state our views with clearness and candour shall we really get the respect of Indians. There is no need for despair and shame."

Sir John, I know, was a man who could be depended upon to get full value for his experiences.

But I did not know—at least I was not quite sure—that he had some extra-human qualities. How one envies his ability to hold his own against Cespaire and shame.

Are you muddle-headed? Of course you are. Then do try the new cure based on the principle of Homoeopathic psycho-analysis—or is it auto-suggestion?

Well, whatever it is, you can have full particulars from Doctor "Scrutator" C/o. the Indian "Daily Mail."

Introduction to an article: "Professor Gustav Cassel, the famous Swedish economist, here proposes that by rationalising the international capital market a way out of the trade crisis may be found."

He is evidently trying to save an institution by depriving it of its raison d'être, its very soul.

According to Sir Ronald Lindsay "deceit and falsehood" are not the symbols of successful diplomacy and "Diplomatic negotiations are not greatly different from ordinary business transactions, and the best results are obtained by the application of intelligence, candour and tact."

Sir Ronald is living a little too far away in the future. And I am not so sure that he should not be immediately recalled from his post as British Ambassador to the United States. For who knows his may not start applying in right earnest his dangerous theories regarding best results?

FISCAL AND FINANCIAL
"SAFEGUARDS".

ANALYSIS OF FIRST R. T. C. DISCUSSIONS

(By Prof. T. K. SHAHANI.)
During the discussion at the Round Table Conference on financial safeguards, Lord Reading had an uncomfortable time of it meeting the criticism from the Bombay group of delegates.

Well-done Bombay! Even tepid Liberal Bombay! The well-known Mr. Cawasji Jehangir and Mr. H. P. Mody flooded our ex-Viceroy Lord Reading in the course of discussions on paragraph 18 of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee's Report which proposes to give extraordinary powers to the Viceroy to control the monetary policy of India leaves some hope that, of the legacy of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokhale all is not quite irrevocably lost. Credit being indisputably connected both with the taxable capacity and commercial honesty of the country, it can only be the support of the country's accredited representatives in the Legislature and not a mere fiat of the nominal head of the Executive (the Viceroy) that will make a success of financial schemes launched by the Responsible Finance Minister. When Lord Reading tried to make out that the Viceroy would step in only when, year after year, the budget did not balance, and the Legislature was out to earn cheap applause by floating attractive loans to the ultimate detriment of the Public Exchequer, quick came Sir Cawasji Jehangir's retort that "public opinion would assert itself in India more than any other part of the world." Mr. Jinnah adding, "And the Legislature."

PREMIER'S UNCTUOUS WORDS.
The Prime Minister, as Chairman of the Conference, realising the intensity of the feeling against the superfluous insertion of this obnoxious paragraph 18 sought to placate the Indian dissentients by his exceedingly unctuous words that, as it was not the draft of a bill the Conference was considering, detailed consideration of the matter might become a later affair. The discussion on this part of the Report backed by a few direct straightforward home-thrusts of Mr. Jinnah and home-truths of Sir Pheroz Sethna purporting to tell England that she had not

always been the disinterested and vigilant custodian of India's Finance should have had a salutary effect on the British Delegation at the Conference; but, when Mr. Churchill wants to demand a categorical assurance if Gandhiji had accepted the "Safeguards" it becomes imperative to tell the R. T. Conference that this paragraph 18 not only completely disfigures the Federal Structure Sub-Committee's Report, but is nothing less than a wanton insult added to the financial injury that the country has so long suffered at the hands of the Secretary of State and his India Council.

UNJUSTIFIABLE INDEBTEDNESS
Gokhale gave a very unpleasant shock to British Imperialism when in his evidence before the Welby Commission of 1896-97 he pressed for the appointment of a financier like the late Mr. Henry Fawcett as the Viceroy of India. This small single reference to India's woeful want of a financial saviour abundantly unfolds a tale of undeserved distress suffered by this country, on account of her connection with Britain; and the Welby Commission Report itself is the first honest and authorised censure on the Imperial Government's policy of unjustifiable imposition of financial burdens on India as well as on the defective husbanding of the resources of this poor country. One hundred crores of rupees of debt as the price to be paid by India for exchanging her masters—for the provision of good government for India, which the British-King-in-Parliament was supposed to be more competent and willing to give than its agent the British East India Company! Well did Ramesh Chandra Dutta exclaim: "A hundred millions of the so-called Public Debt of India would thus have been struck off as not justly due from India. And the balance, would soon have been extinguished from the revenues of India, once freed from the payment of the interest of this enormous and unjust liability. There would have been no National Debt; for there need be no National Debt in

(Continued on page 8.)

PLACE OF BOTTOM DOG
UNDER SWARAJ.FUNDAMENTAL BASIS OF BUREAUCRATIC
ORGANISATION.

(BY "C. J.")
A book was recently published by an English critic in which the author traces the growth of British bureaucracy as an institution of democracy and a power and ends by warning all those who still cling to the romantic Englishman's home-is-his-castle tradition against the bureaucratic conquest.

BUREAUCRACY YOU DESERVE
The bureaucracy, after all, is not quite a modern institution but has existed at all times under every description of social or governmental regime. We may or may not share the rather pessimistic view that the British civil servants (I mean, of course, of the "Home" species) had organised themselves on a quasi-fascist system as the castle loving Chesteronian Englishman might insist. The castle has long been replaced by steel and concrete flats and cheaper tenement-houses even while the Englishman was flattering his vanities. But the fact remains that the bureaucracy of a country takes on the character of that country's Government. Not only do you get the bureaucracy you deserve but you get it after you have bargained for it: you get the bureaucracy it may almost be said, you ask for and tolerate. No autocrat has ruled the nineteenth and twentieth century England and whether it is English democracy or English capitalism that actually rules the English bureaucracy is the authentic off-spring of the system that runs the State.

THE STATUS QUO
The bureaucracy is a machine at all times: it is not responsible in, or to, itself. It has no initiative, no individuality; collectivism controls it. Ministries may rotate, political careerists coming on top of each other as business and politics control each other; but the British bureaucracy functions smoothly like a machine, while the top-hatted Ramsay MacDonald's smiles are multiplied. The British Civil Servant is ultra-conservative; he fears no "Bolsheviks" whatever else he may or may not do. He makes up a national steel frame; he is just a

system. So is his cousin who sails East but with the difference that he adapts himself to the local, environmental conditions. The machine has its little wheels, cogs and screws and has always worked quite efficiently since that pioneer, Macaulay, planned it with his engineering genius. It exists as an eloquent monument of the Imperialist, creative genius of the author of the criminal laws and Indian education. It is not, therefore, surprising to notice Sir Cawasji Jehangir addressing an assembly of the "chota" bureaucrats of the lower, clerking order and striking the old, familiar note. His vision of the Swaraj regime and the bureaucracy of the future emanates from a conviction of status quo of the system which remains, at any rate in his and his audience's view, as invulnerable.

A FUNDAMENTAL FACT
The situation is not without a certain humour at least for those who can understand the real position Sir Cawasji's proteges occupy in the scheme of things. What kind of Swaraj has Sir Cawasji in his vision that demands of the Government office clerks "the qualities that that gentleman describes?" The present-day conditions of existence in which they live, mostly as underlings and bottom dogs, are not particularly attractive, not to say even tolerable. They are certainly far beyond what a mere mechanical system of organisation demands; beyond what is demanded by any other bureaucracy in any other country. Mahatma Gandhi's formula of Rs. 500 is quoted exactly on the assumption of this status quo while the fundamental fact is lost sight of, namely that the Swaraj that we are called upon to live in could appeal only to the bond slave and slave-driver if it made possible, any form of exploitation or parasitism. It is not merely a question of such a detail as scales of clerical salaries but one of principle. We shall at least see that the bottom-dog is not undersold while parasites batten at his expense; we shall see that our freedom is a reality.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Ex-Judicial Apologia.

Sir Amberson Marten may have a judicial mind. But he was not bound to shed his British prejudices at the Bombay Dinner in London. He did not. And, therefore, eloquently congratulated his country and countrymen on the success of British Rule in India. He was too much of the Chairman at a British Dinner, and too little of an ex-Judicial Official for nice distinctions between "security of interests" and "Divide et Impera"; or between "organised disorder" and the nature and significance of Satyagraha. We appreciate his utterly sympathetic fear that "the persistent flouting of the Law in the past year may well prove the most embarrassing precedent to future Ministers, whether English or Indian." But, paradoxically enough, we have a suspicion that if closely searched Sir Amberson would not be found without a sneaking admiration for Galloper Smiths and Edward Carsons of the Irish "Home Rule" days.

The Fascist Method.

Demonstrations resulting in violence took place in various parts of Italy recently. They were directed against the Church and Catholics. But Signor Mussolini has a characteristic method: not quite unknown in India—of dealing with disorders. So "all others of Catholic organisations and institutions"—the victims of the demonstrations—"in Rome have been closed by order of the Italian Government." This certainly is a "drastic step." It is, however, quite easy to understand why it was taken. The Pope's Encyclical on Capital and Labour—with which we disagree—had created the danger of the Catholic People's Party being reconstituted. But Fascism, possessing the exclusive monopoly of wisdom, how could Signor Mussolini tolerate the revival of another party? Catholic organisations had, therefore, to go. This Fascist Patriotism also explains refusal in Berlin and London and the recent trial and punishment of ten "intellectuals." They sat in an iron cage handcuffed and in chains. They were awarded "heavy sentences," ranging between twenty and six years' imprisonment—perhaps in iron cages with handcuffs and fetters on. All this should cheer up opponents of Democracy and especially sympathetic friends of India, who would like to toy with the idea of Fascist methods in connection with this country.

Red Kunkum Mark.

Writing a few days ago on Women's Social Rights, we offered the following among other suggestions for the amelioration of the condition of widows: "As a piece of simple, ceaseless, day to day propaganda, calculated ultimately to facilitate widow re-marriages and otherwise to ameliorate the lot of widows, we cannot think of anything better or simpler than that a bold women's organisation like the Bengal Women's Congress should persuade Hindu widows to wear the red (Kunkum) mark on the forehead, wrongly supposed only to be the sign of widowhood. When such a thing is rendered possible—as it must be, if a few bold kindly women take the right initiative—it will be easier for the unfortunate widows to come out of their cells and make themselves more useful to society and it will be superfluous to carry on any propaganda against the barbarous custom of 'tossuring' widows." A correspondent, Mr. B. V. Ved, somewhat sceptically remarked about the above suggestion that a Kunkum mark could not appreciably improve the lot of widows and that what was wanted was a change of heart in society more of education of the right sort, both among men and women. That is the usual way in which inexperienced theoretical reformers dismiss simple, practical suggestions capable of immediate application in favour of something vague and distant. The widow's use of the Kunkum mark is itself a piece of excellent educational propaganda, calculated to bring about a change in mentality as well as a change of heart.

A Woman's Support.

We are glad to note that Shrimati G. Sumati Bai, B.A., L.T., whose letter on this subject we published yesterday, wholeheartedly approves of our suggestion and also gives an effective reply to Mr. Ved. Speaking generally about Indian women's position, she says: "Man-made customs and conventions that have degraded woman might have been tolerated in an age when woman was too ignorant to see through their hollowness and injustice. But, now that woman is awakened to a sense of self-respect, she shall not brook any unjust custom, whatever be its age-long use and sanction." These remarks indicate a significant and welcome spirit of revolt among women against social injustice.

ECONOMIC DISTRESS

Parent Of Political Unrest

"OUR IDEAS MUST UNDER GO PLANING DOWN," SAYS MYSORE DEWAN

MYSORE, June 1. Despite its intricate and anxious problems there had never existed a more hopeful future, for never in the world's history had there been so wide and so heart-felt a recognition of the unity of interests and ideals of making, observed Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore referring to the present economic depression when he addressed the session of the Mysore Representative Assembly to-day. This recognition, he added, must inevitably bring about closer, franker and friendlier association between peoples of different ways and countries and especially between Britain and India, whose continued relationship, firmly based on mutual interest and understanding, was one of the most important elements in the peace and welfare of the world.

ECONOMICS IN POLITICS. "It is my firm conviction," he said, "that such association with this great Western nation is essential to India's self-realisation, who, in free and willing partnership, can give as much as she receives." Economic distress, Sir Mirza remarked, was the parent of all political unrest. The present depression was a startling phenomenon. Our ideas must now undergo "paning down". "Our regret is great that we are unable to go ahead with numerous sanctioned schemes for the betterment of the rural classes, particularly in the fields of education and agriculture," he said but he assured the House that even as things were, Mysore's credit was high in the security market.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR 1931-32. The Dewan then discussed the budget proposals for 1931-32 and referred to the drastic cuts already effected aggregating 22 lakhs under departmental expenditure and indicated the scope of further retrenchment in various departments, including the Army, on the basis of the recommendations of the Special Committee now examining means to counteract the serious dislocation of the budgetary position caused by abnormal shrinkage of the States revenue. The revival of fees in the middle schools (abolished in 1920) and the enhancement of the tax on incomes above Rs. 5,000 by fifty per cent., thus bring Mysore rates up to 50 per cent. of British India level are the new sources of revenues proposed. The total revenue is estimated at 37½ lakhs against an expenditure of 57½ lakhs, leaving a favourable margin of 3/4 lakhs. —A. P.

INDIAN TALKIES

Two New Ventures

The screen industry in India is not, it would appear, slackening in the race for "talkie" productions. New talkie equipment have arrived and, arriving in India. But the actual releases have only just begun. They demand, therefore, from those interested in the advancement of the industry certain indulgence, unnecessary and unadvisable for the silent pictures older by over a decade. Appreciation of the two new Indian talkies "Shirin-Farhad" shown at the Willington and "The Wife," shown at the Globe Talkies could only be tentative and comparative. And the comparative observations could be, as they should be, positively suggestive.

"Shirin-Farhad" depicts an old Persian romance. The story is full of fantasy. It has thus legitimate scope for "speculative" display and "trick" camera stunts. "Shirin-Farhad" is thus clearly spectacular. Its sets and settings and costumes are elaborately conceived, but it has another appeal as well. Its reproduction of the songs from Master Nissar and Miss Kajjanbai is well-advanced and more or less authentic. Both Master Nissar and Kajjan Bai are worth listening to this is not to suggest the reproduction, of the songs do not suffer from occasional lapses.

"The Wife" depicts a current social theme. Its sets and settings are not, therefore, as they could not be elaborate. But the simplicity of its sets and settings are a positive gain. And so is the human interest of the story. Its treatment is, essentially, the technique of the photo-play. But its voice production is, occasionally, not as pleasant as the one found in "Shirin-Farhad". "Shirin-Farhad", on the other hand, suffers obviously from what one may describe, both in regard to acting and the sets, as "stagey" technique.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tottori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 3rd inst.

REPRESSION IN BIJOLIA CONTINUES

Alleged Assault On Satyagrahis

AJMER, May 29. The General Secretary, Rajputana Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Reports from Bijolia (Udaipur State) indicate no abatement of repression. Disputed lands were made to be ploughed by new occupants preventing Satyagrahi Kisans from offering any resistance with the help of police Syt. Onkarlal, a Satyagraha worker, and Pt. Achaleswar Prasad were arrested without warrant on 17th and 19th instant respectively.

Interviewed they alleged that in the police custody they were assaulted and insulted and kept in bar-fetters. They further alleged that on the 24th they were deported under escort of two sepoys and marched to Bundi forests several miles in scorching sun.

Another report says that Ganapal School teacher has also been cast into prison without any legal process. Satyagrahi Kisans though under-trial are subjected to hard labour and other ill-treatment.

NO CONFIDENCE IN FRONTIER SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

PESHAWAR, June 1.

The New Frontier Province Congress Committee, at its first meeting passed resolutions declaring that it had no confidence in the Frontier Subjects Committee expressing dissatisfaction at the terms of reference of the Frontier Regulations Committee, and demanding the total repeal of all repressive laws in force in the Frontier. The Committee declared that it had no confidence in the principle of elections to the recently announced local bodies on the Frontier which it stated fell far short of those in force in the Punjab, and advocated that there should be a substantial majority of elected members over the nominated. The Committee censured the new taxes levied by the Nawab of Teri in his estate and appointed a Committee of enquiry.

NON-RELEASE OF COMRADES. Amongst other resolutions were those congratulating the people of the Frontier on the successful observance of the Gandhi-Irwin truce, protesting at the non-release of Hathi Khel and other agency and Civil Disobedience prisoners, demanding the return of confiscated lands of arrested persons expressing deep sorrow at the death of the Raja of Mahanadbad, and sympathising with his bereaved family.

By the last resolution a sub-committee was appointed to chronicle the history of last year's Civil Disobedience movement on the Frontier.—A. P.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' EXAM.

The Sanitary Inspectors' Examination, under the auspices of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Government of Bombay, was held in May last. Out of 116 candidates, who appeared for the Examination, the following 62 have passed, subject to the approval of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London:—

Messrs. Thadaram D. Agnani, Amanullah Khan, Bashir Ahmad, Mahari B. Bendre, Parsatrai J. Ehat, Ramnikrai C. Buch, Dr. S. Ramdas K. Chaitani, Messrs. Govind B. Damle, Prabhakar N. Dang, Chimanlal H. Dave, Mohanlal A. Dave, Jagannath G. Dengey, Narendra K. Desai, Kantilal C. Desai, Shridhar G. Dharmadhikari, Bhupatray K. Dholakia, C. S. Dixit, D. K. Dutt, Hiralal B. Gargava, Gulam Mahomed, Teckchand J. Gurdasani, K. Guru Prasad, Indar Singh, Purushottam H. Kanade, R. P. Khankhoje, Krishnalal D. Bhojak, Sadashiv B. Kundley, Jagan N. Langer, Vidya S. Madan, Dhirajlal K. Mehta, Milkha Singh, Mir Qudratulla, Vithal V. Mokashi, Gulamali W. Momin, Multani R. Uthra, Shankar W. Mungee, Devdas N. Murdeshwar, Vinayak R. Nagarkar, Madhava K. Nawathe, Ramchandra R. Nawathe, Baldeo M. Pancholi, Manlal S. Patel, Bhimrao R. Potdar, Shambho N. Sainra, Samuel David, Satyapal J. Sanakeswar, Prabhakar D. Thakur, Rochiram S. Tekchandani, Vijayashanker D. Trivedi, Krishan G. Varma, S. V. Aiyar and S. M. Vijayam.

LATE MR. NATVARLAL M. DESAI

A special meeting of the members and residents of the Hindu Friends Co-operative Housing Society, Jogeshwari, was convened on Saturday evening to mourn the death of Mr. Natvarlal Madhavlal Desai, Solicitor, which took place in Bombay on Friday when a resolution was unanimously passed, recording.

The Society's sorrow at his demise, and its high and grateful appreciation of the invaluable, loving and selfless service rendered to the Society.

CONGRESS ELECTIONS IN KARACHI

Women's Race For Offices

SOME NOTABLE DEFEATS

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 1. Labouring classes formed the great portion among those who assembled at the annual meeting of the Karachi District Congress Committee convened for adopting last year's report and electing new office-bearers. Election results were largely determined by the votes of the Labour class who were controlled by Sjt. Naraindas Bechar, the local labour leader and retiring president. At some stages utter confusion reigned making further proceedings impossible. Quiet was however restored when Mr. Naraindas threatened to eject those responsible for creating confusion. The meeting continued till mid-night, having lasted five hours.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar was re-elected president. Mrs. Kikiben Lalwani Moulvi Mohammad Siddiq and R. K. Sidhu were elected Vice-Presidents. Swami Krishnanand was unanimously elected Secretary much against his will. For the post of other secretary, there were two candidates Parsram Vishandas and Dr. Tarachand Lalwani. The latter was defeated by 325 votes to 106, though he was one of the General Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the last Congress.

Ladies demanded proportionate share in offices and ran their candidature for secretaryship and representation in Provincial Congress Committee, but were defeated. Five of them, however, were elected for the Executive Committee. Eight members elected to the Provincial Congress Committee included three Mohamadans, who also got adequate representation in the Executive Committee. It is regrettable that leading workers like Acharya Gidwani, Seth Haridas Laljee and Prasram Tahilram were defeated.

The annual report showed an income of rupees 40,000 and provisions worth rupees 2,000. During the year almost all the amount was spent in the Satyagraha Movement. In all 270 persons were jailed from Karachi, of whom 24 were ladies, 20 Mohamadans and eight boys.

SIND "REPRESENTATIVES" TO KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

No Election Held

From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 1. In a press statement issued over the signatures of Molvi Mohammad Siddiq, Hafiz Sharif Hussein and Ali Mohammed Mail the signatories question the right of Sheikh Abdul Majid and Mirmohamed Baloch to represent Sind at the All-India Khilafat Conference sessions in Bombay. They state their election was not held under any Khilafat organisation in Sind and though a statement to the effect that representatives could be elected from Sind was made, no such election was held and though the signatories are members of the All-India Khilafat Committee on behalf of Sind no invitation to attend the Conference was extended to them.

STOP PRESS

DERBY HORSES SCRATCHED

LONDON, June 1. Following are official scratchings from Derby:—"Spanish Main" was scratched at 9 in the morning and "Carmelus" at 9-5 a.m. "La Beauvoiesiniere" was scratched from the Oaks at 9 a.m. to-day.—Reuter.

IRISH HOSPITALS DERBY SWEEP

Hundred sterling tickets have also been drawn by following:—R. J. Horsham c/o Hutchinson, North Western Railway, Rawalpindi; Marsling, Napean Sea Road Samudra Tarang, Bombay; Nudde, Nuddeamill Nainati; "Mustwin" Canada Building, Bombay; "Pushem" Second Manchester Regiment Secunderabad; "Pah," 114, Trincomali Street, Muatale; "Lost the Game," P.O. Box 87, Colombo; Husky, Gaerri, son Engineer, Fort St. George, Madras; Tallsup, Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur; S. S. Operator, Matunga Powerhouse, Bombay; Captain W. H. Gardner, Eleventh Light Cavalry, Jullundur.—Reuter.

DERBY SENSATION

"Carmelus" Scratched

"LINK BOY" LIKELY TO RUN IN THE RACE

LONDON, June 1.

The second Derby sensation was provided this morning when Walter Griggs' trainer announced the scratching of "Carmelus" who jarred himself when he galloped mile and half on Saturday and has now gone lame. "Link Boy" who was reported to have been found amiss after gallop on Saturday left for Epsom this morning and will probably run in the Derby.

BETTINGS ON DERBY

Following is the latest Victoria Club call over on Derby.

Four to one against "Carmelus" offered 85 to 20 taken.

Nineteen to two against "Pomme D'Api" taken and offered.

Ten to one against "Doctor Dolittle" taken and offered.

Hundred to eight against "Orpen" taken and offered.

Thirteen to one against "Goyescas" taken and offered.

Twenty-two to one against "Jacopo" and "Sandwich" taken and offered.

Twenty-five to one against "Rebellion" and Sir Andrew taken and offered.

Thirty-three to one against "Link Boy" taken and offered.

Forty to one against "Shell Transport" taken and offered.

Forty to one against "Rose on Solid" offered 50 to one taken.

Forty to one against "Estate Duty" and "Zanoff" offered.

Forty-five to one against "Coldstream" taken and offered.

Forty-five to one against "Lightning Star" offered.

Fifty to one against "Gallini" offered 66 to one taken.

Sixty-six to one against "Kno-loma" and "Appery" offered.

Hundred to one against "Armagnac" taken and offered.

Hundred to one against others offered.

—Reuter.

'Link Boy' To Be Scratched.

LONDON, June 1. A last-minute Derby sensation has arisen in connection with Link Boy whose form during the gallop at Manton House, Marlborough, on Saturday, when he was ridden by Steve Donoghue, is reported to have been so bad as to suggest the possibility of scratching.—Reuter.

"MAC" CONDEMNS SWEEP-STAKE CRAZE.

'Civilisation Must Be Crumbling'

He Says.

LONDON, June 1. A severe condemnation of the Sweepstake craze was made by Mr. MacDonald in an interview given to a correspondent of the "Daily Herald" at Lissiemouth. Mr. MacDonald said: "It is the most deplorable reflection on the state of the mind of the people of this country that at a time like this especially, millions of pounds should be going into this form of gambling. It makes one almost despair and feel that civilisation must be crumbling." Government was considering the matter but the difficulty was where to begin.—Reuter.

IRISH SWEEPSTAKE

Hopes And Disappointments

LONDON, June 1. Millions of disappointed holders of the Irish Sweep tickets who failed to draw horses which carry prizes of anything from 833,000 to 30,000 sterling by the time the Derby is run on June 3, start the week with fresh though justified hopes. They are now planning their hopes to being successful in the second stage of draw consisting of a fund of 833,000 sterling in the prizes of 100 sterling per ticket taken from the big draw at Mansion House, Dublin. This section of draw is in no way related to the horses participating in Wednesday's race. The proceedings are likely to last until tomorrow night. The speed of the draw is indicated by the fact that 345 names were drawn in the first 65 minutes.

A hundred sterling ticket has been drawn by Mr. Martin Havanagh, Jamshepur P. O., Tananagar, B. N. Railway.

CALCUTTA SWEEP DRAW.

Two First Prizes Of Over 14 Lakhs.

The following tickets have drawn the favourites in the Calcutta Derby Sweep draw which was held last Saturday night. There will be two first prizes of Rs. 14,07,460 each, two second prizes of Rs. 7,03,730 each and two third prizes of Rs. 3,51,865 each: CAMERONIAN—A-6640 and S-153. POMME D'API—G-4 ("Feathers") and E-8596 (Win). DOCTOR DOLITTLE—F-892 (Pim) and G-7117 (Jacco). GOYESCAS—K-6190 ("Fander") and G-928. LINK BOY—F-2223 and L-2596.

JUROR GETS ILL IN CHIRNER CASE.

Court Adjourns Abruptly

The evidence of the medical officer attached to the Civil Hospital, Panvel, was concluded at the resumed hearing of the Chirner Shooting Case before Mr. B. N. Sanjana, Sessions Judge, Thana, on Monday.

In this case 47 persons are charged with offences such as being members of an unlawful assembly, theft, murder, dacoity, etc., in connection with the tragic events which occurred during the forest Satyagraha at Chirner on September 25.

The case has been in progress for nearly 3 months now and over 90 prosecution witnesses have been examined. There are still a dozen prosecution witnesses to be examined after which the prosecution case would be closed.

The defence also intended to lead evidence by producing more than 200 witnesses, but it is now understood that no defence evidence would be led. The examination of the witness is likely to occupy a week, or two more.

The court had to rise abruptly on Monday as one of the jurors felt giddy owing to the heat and the stuffy atmosphere in the court room. A doctor was sent for and it was found that the juror had temperature and was not in a fit condition to be present at the proceedings.

The court, therefore, rose for the day.

'BENEFICENT' BRITISH RULE

Muslim Peer As British Imperialist.

The following letter signed by Lord Headley appears in the "Morning Post":—

Sir—I have recently met quite a number of Indians who were loud in their praises of the wonderful effects produced by nearly 200 years of beneficent British Rule and influences in India. It appeared to me that as peaceable citizens they were satisfied with their lot and not very particularly anxious for change or better government than they have at present. I think they would like to have it appear that they were self-governing, but would not wish to be saddled with the responsibility of keeping order and generally "running the show."

I may be wrong, but seems to me that they would say to the British Raj: "Please allow us to appear like a self-governing country, but you must give us your guarantee against annexation by any other great power which may have its eye on our fertile plains."

It is I think, rightly probable that the leaders of sedition such as Gandhi and many others with distorted visions, may have argued that if a little country like Ireland, quite close to the shores of England, could dictate terms and cut itself adrift—surely a big country like India, with 550,000,000 inhabitants should find no difficulty in effecting a separation from England so many thousands of miles distant?

A great deal of our trouble arises from a sad lack of perception on the part of those who must I suppose be called our "rulers," and there is probably an appreciable percentage of traitors in our camp, and some of these are aliens—neither British nor Indian—who after the fashion of Agents Provocateurs, stir up strife in order to secure ill-gotten gains for themselves. All such are playing into the hands of our enemies and those unpatriotic plottings and sedition mongers who have succeeded in humiliating the British Lion and making us the laughing-stock of the world.

We can afford to "let well alone" for quite lengthy periods so long as it remains well and is making for improvement; but the moment it becomes ill, and we are in a position to prove it, we have no longer any right to leave it alone, for the policy of inaction becomes a serious crime when the welfare of a nation is at stake.

The complacent attitude of the British, even when brought face to face with the most glaring examples of mismanagement and ineptitude, is perfectly astounding and I have adopted a word-complacency not to be found in the dictionary, to express one of our worst national diseases.

When exposed to the greatest danger we seldom wake up until some serious disaster has resulted from our somnolence.

JACOPO—S S-8316 ("Lisden") and M G-9836 (Scantlo). SIR ANDREW—M B-6766 ("Shew") and TT-9806 ("Fortune"). SANDWICH—L L-7150 and M R-4468. SHELLE TRANSPORT—L L-1577 ("Alphene") and V-9474.

NIPANI SEDITION CASE

Trial Commences Before Crowded Court

POSTPONEMENT PETITION REJECTED

BELGAUM, June 1.

The Court room was crowded to-day when the sessions trial of what is known as the Nipani sedition case in which 18 persons are charged, began before Mr. Ferrers, Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

At the outset, a petition was presented to the Court, urging the postponement of the trial but this was refused and the case was proceeded with. The trial is expected to last for about a month.—A. P.

The accused are charged under various sections of the Indian Penal Code, with having committed the offences of being members of an unlawful assembly joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse, and rioting, voluntarily causing hurt to a public servant from his duty, causing hurt by an act endangering human life, using criminal force to deter a public servant from discharging his duty and mischief and house trespass in order to commit an offence.

Six of the above eighteen accused are further charged with sedition under Section 124-A I. P. C.

The prosecution case is that on 22nd April, 1930, two men of Nipani (in the Belgaum District) Kagwade and Rawan were convicted under the Salt Act and Section 117 I.P.C. by the First Class Magistrate of Chikodi (16 miles from Nipani) and sentenced to six months' hard labour. The decision was given about 12 noon. A large number of people of Nipani attended the Court to know the decision and after hearing it, they returned to Nipani.

After reaching Nipani a crowd collected before the Municipal Office and some persons tried to take away a photo of H. M. the King. They did not succeed. In the meantime a hartal was declared, and a procession was taken out in the course of which it is alleged, the eighteen accused in the present case assaulted some Government servants, broke into the Municipal School and damaged the furniture and photographs of their Majesties the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family.—A. P.

RALLY ROUND THE CONGRESS

Bengal Muslim Leader's Appeal To His Community.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARISAL, May 23. Moulvi Majbar Rahman, president-elect of the Moslem Conference was given great reception on arrival here this morning. He was escorted in a procession to the Aswini Kumar Hall, Hindus also joined the procession in large number.

The Moslem Conference met at 2 p.m. in the Aswini Kumar Hall with a large attendance of delegates and visitors from different parts of the district. Before the proceedings commenced, a welcome address was presented to the President-elect by the District Moslem Youngmen's Association, Hashem Ali Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee in a pretty long speech touched on the various problems confronting the community, laying special emphasis on intercommunal unity, advocating joint electorates with adult franchises.

DOWN WITH RESERVATIONS.

The president in the course of his address urged that joint electorates with adult franchise but without any reservations would be in the best interests of the Moslem community. He exhaustively dealt with all the arguments for separate electorate and refused them one by one.

Concluding the President made an impassioned appeal to all Muslims to join the Congress in large numbers and work within it as the Congress was the only recognised and most powerful political organisation in the country.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 1. Alliance 277; Anglo-India 285; Barnagore 131; Clive 22/2; Howrah 45/4; Kamarhaty 464; Kankannarrah 370; Kinnison 685; Reliance 70; Indian Iron 2/4.—The market opened steady and closed dull.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY

Tribute To Late Maharaja Mahmudabad

BOMBAY COMMITTEE FORMED

A general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Nationalist Party was held at the Congress House on Monday at 4-30 p.m. with Sjt. S. A. Brelvi, President of the Party, in the chair. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

TRIBUTE TO MAHMUDABAD. At the outset the following resolution mourning the death of the Maharajah of Mahmudabad was passed:—

"This meeting of the Members of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party (Bombay Presidency Branch) places on record its sense of deep sorrow at the death of the Maharajah Sahab of Mahmudabad in whose death the country has lost a great patriot and the Muslim community, a great benefactor and wise counsellor. The meeting conveys its heart-felt condolence to Rajah Amir Ahmed Khan."

Mr. S. A. Brelvi then moved that the constitution of the party as circulated to members be accepted. With one or two minor alterations it was passed.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The election of office-bearers was then taken in hand. The following were elected:— President:—Mr. S. A. Brelvi. Vice-Presidents:—Mr. Abbas Tyabji and Mr. M. C. Chagla. Joint Secretaries:—Miss Safa Sonji and Mr. Yusuf Meherally. Treasurers:—Dr. Sayani, and Mr. Abdullah Yusuf Calcuttawala.

The following Provisional Working Committee was elected over and above the office-bearers:—Imam Sahab Ba Wazir; Mr. Syed Asad Ali; Dr. Mazhar-ul-Haq Gour; Mr. Osman Sobani; Mr. Jabir Ali; Moulvi Mahomed Ali; Moulana Hamid Ahmed and Mr. Hasanali Khairaz.

PRESIDENCY COMMITTEE.

The following in addition to ex-officio members were elected on the Provisional Presidency Committee:—Dr. Rajabali Patel; Moulvi Mahomed Ali; Abdull Jafferbhai; Sirajuddin A. Vasi; Dr. M. H. Gour; Mr. Osman Sobani; Moulana Hamid Ahmed; Mr. Hasanali Khairaz; Mr. Habib Shafoor; Mr. Mahomedali Maniar; Mr. Rashid B. Vetter; Mr. Plarally Meherally; Mr. Gulamhussein Titi; Mr. Fakir Mahomed Sajan; Mr. Ar-zoo; Mr. Haji Aba Mitha; Mr. Abdul Majid Hakim; Mr. Hasanally Moaraj; Mr. Shukrullah Sahab; Imam Sahab Bazair; Mr. Syed Asad Ali; Mrs. Lukmani; Seth Abdullah; Seth Ahmed Sulemani; Mr. I. N. Hakim; Mr. Yusuf Mole-dina; Mr. Asghar Ali; Mr. Ghulam Rasool Koreishi and Mr. Badrud-din Nizami.

After a vote of thanks, the meeting terminated.

THE TASK BEFORE THE STATES' PEOPLE.

PUBLIC MEETING AT VILE PARLE.

Under the auspices of the Indian States' People's Conference, there will be a public meeting of the people of Indian States in Liberty Lodge, Juhu Road, Vile Parle, on Tuesday the 2nd June at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sjt. Chhelsanker Vyas, Sjt. Amritlal D. Sheth, Dr. V. P. Jani, Sjt. Parmanand Kapadia and Balvantray Mehta will speak on "The task before the States People." Sjt. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, will preside. All are requested to attend the meeting.

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"ETHICS OF THE BURGLAR."

A Priest's Plain Truths About India

... DIEHARD PRESS CAMPAIGN CONDEMNED ...

"Of all political questions, this of India is least suited for newspaper polemics and personalities of the hustings. One of the 'Press Lords' lately filled his pages, day by day, with various pictures of Mahatma Gandhi, whose appearance, it must be owned, is to Western eyes extremely unprepossessing. Obviously, this was

A mean appeal to prejudice of race and colour, unworthy of a decent paper. Moreover the Victory was blamed and derided for negotiating with 'a half-naked fanatic'—another touch of petty insularity, for what does the man's attire matter if he is a plenipotentiary? Another 'Die-hard', writing to the 'Daily Mail' (March 9th), is so far out of harmony with modern mentality as to explain, 'We are in India by conquest; it is no use burking the fact'—and he implies that the conqueror has the right to impose his will on his 'subjects.' It is strange to find these, mediaeval notions still surviving, and

Appeals being made to the 'right' of conquest, which is simply the ethics of the burglar, operating on a large scale.

It is also strange that there are educated men still so limited in their historical knowledge as to fancy that the British rule in India is universally recognised as having always been actuated by pure benevolence. The educated Indian, who has read his Burke and his Macaulay, as well as modern historians who tell the truth, is very tired of this picture of the Western invader as a civilising force, reducing sages to order, and bringing to them the graces and amenities of life. India was highly civilised when Northern Europeans ran about in skins. In India the industrial and liberal arts were cultivated to great perfection when these islands were not far from savagery.

It was the prodigious wealth of India which first attracted adventurers from Britain.

and for two centuries and a half the East India Company, by fair means and foul, drew that wealth incessantly into its own coffers and left the country stripped and starved. We have to own that European intervention in India—for France and Holland had a share in exploiting that land—was characterised from the first by many acts of oppression. Therefore, it is futile to try to judge present conditions and to understand the mentality of the educated classes there, without having, as they have, that shameful past constantly in mind, and without taking, as far as possible, an unbiased and outside view of the whole character of the British connection. Free from British prejudice, nay, very possibly prejudiced in the other direction, French and German and American observers have yet written many studies of Indian history which afford valuable correctives to purely British views, and help to explain what seems to many in this country the ingratitude of the Indians. Why do these latter want to abolish the paramount Power, which has developed the country by irrigation and drainage, railways, roads and bridges, has maintained peace for centuries between its discordant components, has established schools and hospitals, taught hygiene and fought epidemics, and in many other ways promoted the country's welfare? No adequate answer can be found, if history is ignored.

THE INDIAN DEMAND JUST AND NATURAL

For the first time in history, as we have said, the Native States, comprising two-fifths of the whole of India, have proclaimed their solidarity with the rest, and it is now possible to speak of 'Indian' aspirations, etc., with some degree of accuracy. The educated Indian, claiming to represent an order, if not a higher civilisation than the Western, is no longer content with a subordinate national status and deeply

resents the merciless exploitation to which his country has been subjected

in the past, and the alien rule which to-day represents its former oppressors. It does not need Bolshevik agitation, though that is not lacking, to inspire and fan that resentment. Outside the stock phillipps of Burke and Macaulay, there may be found in the works of English (as well as of foreign) writers a sustained indictment of British rule in India, which is not all inspired by 'little Englandism' and which, in any case, the Indian reader has not the means of properly appraising. Between the 'Jingo' oversteering British rights, and the 'international' exaggerating Indian wrongs, the Indian finds grounds enough for demanding in future a real control of his own destinies. The learned and kindly Editor of 'The Catholic world' (March, 1931), feeling

bound to rebut a charge, brought against the American Press, of being unfairly anti-British, has seen fit to publish a picture of Britain's relations with India, which shows that

American strictures are often justified

out of English mouths. On the 'Jingo' side, there is an earlier quotation from the speaker whom we have above called a 'Die-hard', which shows that he is, at least, consistent. He is reported as saying: 'I know it is said at Missionary meetings that we conquered India to raise the level of the Indians. That is cant. We conquered India as an outlet for the goods of Great Britain. We conquered India by the sword, and by the sword we should hold it.'

We hold it as the finest outlet for British goods in general, and for Lancashire cotton goods in particular.

INDIA FOR INDIANS FIRST.

On the other hand, a writer, representing the opposite extreme, is quoted from the 'New Statesman', November 7, 1919, as declaring: 'We went into India to exploit her wealth. We succeeded to the extent of impoverishing her—making her starved, unhappy, uneducated. We have sucked the blood from her veins, and scored the flesh from her bones, and having done this, in our comfortable jargon we allude to our 'Indian problem.'

Accordingly, we have both the 'Jingo' and the 'little Englander' asserting that India has been administered mainly for English advantage.

and so what there is of public opinion in that immense community is determined that that must, s.o.p. Hence, the quite natural endeavour to create and stimulate home industries—an endeavour, be it noted, common to all other Dominions—against which the 'Press Lords' and their following so protest. As recently as March, 1917, the cotton interests in this country tried, but in vain, to get Parliament to forbid an increase in the Indian cotton import duties, asking in effect, that Indian industries should be crippled for the advantage of English manufacturers. As 'The Times' remarked, this was the expression of

"Our old conception of the Empire as a source of profit for England."

As we see, that conception has not been abandoned here, but it will no longer be tolerated in India. —"The Mouth."

THE HAWKER'S NUISANCE

How To Avoid It

To the Editor of 'The Chronicle.' Sir,—Appropos the agitation in Bombay City in regard to the presence of peripatetic vendors and hawkers on the city pavements, may I make a suggestion for the consideration of the Police and the Municipality of Bombay, the adoption of which might go far towards eliminating this apparent nuisance to the citizens of Bombay.

I would suggest the creation of a compact set of say 50 to 100 stalls or booths in central places in the City, and segregation of the vendors and hawkers in these booths, making it penal to vend goods on the roads, pavements, gardens and otherwise unauthorised areas in the city. I have seen this method working satisfactorily in some parts of London. For instance, there are scores of such booths for hawking all classes of articles, including vegetables and fruits in an important byway abutting on the Edgware Road in London. There are similar booths in other parts of the City also. The Bombay Municipality need merely specify and reserve the areas, and charge a nominal rental or license-fee of one anna per day for occupation of an area, say 8 feet by 6 feet, and leave it to the hawkers to put up canvas or awnings under which to vend the goods. In reserving such areas, attention should be given to the convenience of citizens of each Ward of the city, whereby the booths shall be within easy and approachable distance of each Ward.

General police supervision will, of course, be necessary to protect the citizens marketing in the booths from the attention of pickpockets, thieves, brawls, etc.—Yours,

S. V. NATHAN.
Secretary, Bhopal Produce Trust, Ltd.
Bhopal, May 23.

INCOME TAX LAWS AS DRAG-NET

NEW YORK. That racketeering is costing the people of the United States anything from \$2,400,000,000, to \$3,600,000,000 annually was suggested in a startling report made to the Legislature by the New York Crime Commission.

This city alone pays from \$80,000,000 annually in tribute money to racketeers, though some Government officials estimate it at \$120,000,000.

"One racket in New York State, that of fake securities, is known to total approximately \$80,000,000 yearly, and large surety companies say that crimes against property alone total nearly \$1,400,000,000 annually. These figures are astounding and it is the public who pays them."

The necessity of a fresh approach by the Government to the crime situation is shown by the ludicrous collapse at Chicago today of the vagrancy charges against Al Capone.

JOYFUL ACQUITTAL.

The Public Prosecutor was unable to produce a single policeman who could testify against the gang emperor, although the authorities had boasted for months that a vagrancy charge would be sufficient to gaoil him.

Capone left the Court without a stain on his character, posed for photographs, jovially exchanged repartee with detectives and was escorted by a police guard.

Income tax laws are being used by the Government as a drag-net to catch those big fish of the underworld who have laughed at the criminal code as a mere shrimp net.

I understand that it is President Hoover who has originated the idea of employing the Revenue Department to prosecute all racketeers, gunmen, narcotic dealers, night club owners, lottery proprietors and corrupt policemen who have not paid income tax on their illicit gains.

REVENUE AGENTS' RAID.

This week-end the chiefs of the internal Revenue Department will bring 50 intelligence service agents and accountants into New York to study the bank and brokerage accounts of underworld figures, and thus prepare the ground for tax prosecutions.

Among those whose revenues will be investigated are:—

Jack Diamond, now in retreat in his country mansion;

Ciro Terranova, artichoke king and head of the vegetable racket;

Larry Fay, milk and taxi cab racketeer;

Vannie Higgins, the toughest character in Brooklyn;—

Owney Madden, night club proprietor.

This menace to their security prompted the underworld to-day to make heavy withdrawals from their bank accounts.—"News Chronicle."

AVIATION IN TURKEY

Air League's Services.

There is probably no other Air Force in the world which has been built up by voluntary national effort like the Turkish Air Force. The creation of this force has not been the work of the Government, but of the Air League influencing the population to take an active interest in aviation and organising subscriptions, lotteries, fetes, regattas, dances, rosette days, and other forms of lucrative entertainment. The Government spends a third of the national Budget on its armed forces, but this does not suffice to keep up with the necessities of aviation. The Air League has, however, made up the deficiency, and has in four or five years been able to purchase for the Government one hundred and fifty aeroplanes.

A very considerable part of the money collected by the League comes from the aviation lotteries. The Turk is an inveterate gambler, and in the towns at any rate, few Turkish men or women omit to buy the monthly air lottery ticket, giving prizes up to \$5,000. The consequence is that in the part two years alone the League's annual average takings from this source have been over \$175,000.

The total revenue of the League since its foundation only a few years ago has been over \$3,300,000. In order to keep up the interest in the Air Force, the mosques are now illuminated at Ramadan, the Moslem fast, with appeals for subscriptions outlined in fairy lamps, instead of with texts from the Koran as used to be the case.

The Air Force so built up did invaluable work recently in the attack on the Kurdish rebels' repairs on Ararat.—"Manchester Guardian."



The Student

The pride and hope of the family. Quiet, kind, hard-working, steady. But his studies keep him up very late sometimes, and next morning his head aches, his brain feels heavy, his mind is weary. Luckily, there is always a tube of

CAFIASPIRIN

in the house. Two tablets relieve the aching head in a few moments, clear his brain, and restore to him all his usual brightness and keenness. And it is the same with Dad, when pain worries him or overwork tires him. Mother too, Granny and Grand-Dad, the girls—to all of them CAFIASPIRIN brings cheerful well-being.

BAYER

MADE IN INDIA



THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO. LTD.
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That Acts At Once

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Avoid Substitutes

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LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

Here Is Your Opportunity

COTTON BUSINESS:—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the East Indian Cotton Association, Shri Mahajan Association, and the Indore Dhara. Transactions in the latter are being done till 11 p.m. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all the foreign markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

COTTON ATTRACTIVE:—Cotton speculation has proved attractive all over the world and every scrap of news is being seized with hungering avidity.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL MARKETS:—The New York and Liverpool Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there, in torched all around the world; shrewd speculators avail themselves of this news and make huge profits. This BUREAU remains in constant touch with these markets, right from the opening mid-way fluctuations to the closing prices.

TELEGRAMS & TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Futures together with Bombay Quotations and expectations (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:—

COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.
881, Esmael Building, 2nd Floor, Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams:—Vanuset.
Telephone:—24241.

FIELD FACTORY AND WORKSHOP

Plantation Labour

(Continued from page 4.)
tions, viz:—(1) That the employers supply good unbleached rice to their labour force at a price not more than Rs. 6/40 a bushel. (2) That 1/8 bushel of rice is given free to every month to every working male adult and every working widow with a non-working child. (3) and that every woman worker giving birth to a child should be given one bushel of rice and Rupees eight free for one month.

FALLACY EXPOSED.
As regards the first item, I wish to point out that when the Government of India fixed the price of rice at Rs. 6/40, they fixed it at a level above which the Government of India had the right of interfering with the money rates. In order to see that there may not be frequent interference on account of the fluctuations in the price of rice, they undertook to keep quiet, so long as the employers are willing to supply their labourers rice at that rate, irrespective of the market rate. That is why the agreement stated that rice should be supplied at a price not more than Rs. 6/40 a bushel. This would never mean that the rice could be supplied at that rate even when the market rate is Rs. 3/50. This would only mean that the rice should be supplied at the market rate or at Rs. 3/40 whichever is less. It has never been the intention of the Government of India to allow the employer to profiteer over rice. The agreement does not compel the labourers to purchase their rice from their employers at any time. The freedom of purchasing their requirements is given to the labourers. Therefore the employer cannot say that they are within the legal bounds when they supply rice at 6/40 while the market rate is Rs. 3/50.

EXPLOITATION.
For the past two years or so, price of rice has been between 3/50 and 4/-, and thus the employer have been paying rupees four worth of rice as wages in return for work done to the value of Rs. 6/40. The labourer is thus practically cheated of his right wages. This is an offence under the labour ordinance, and the employers could be compelled to pay this difference in price. On an average the employers have been able to make Rs. 25/ from each labourer during these two years, in the price of rice alone.

MILLION GAIN A YEAR.
The employers began agitating against the issue of free rice according to the agreement, and rightly or wrongly, the Government of India consented to the substitution of one meal a day for a non-working child in lieu of this free issue of rice. By this the employers have been able to make a million a year for the past three years.

I pressed the inclusion of item No. 3 in the minimum wages ordinance. The Government of Ceylon promised to include it in the Medical Wages Ordinance, which is not likely to see the light of day. Thus the labourers are deprived of this maternity benefit agreed to. The employers gain 2 1/2 lacs a year during the past four years.

IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE.
It will be seen that the employers have been trying to make money at every turn under some pretext or other. They tried every avenue for reducing costs. Lastly they have come to meddle with the wages; and that, without even consulting the Government of India.

This involves a very important principle viz: If an employer could charge more than the market value for the goods that are supplied to his labourers as wages, what remedy has the labourer against such employer?

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE.

One thing is particularly noticeable in this affair. It is the anxiety of the employer to supply rice to the labour force. In his own interest he wants to control the rice supply. He is then able to control the labour force. The labourer who is always penniless, a few days after the pay day, has always to depend on the employer for his rice supply. It is why the labourer is getting his supply of rice from the employer even though he knows he could get it elsewhere at 3/- less on every bushel. This economic dependence makes him subject himself to every sort of humiliation.

COERCION.

I have known that in some states the employers have been threatening their labourers with a fine in case they purchased their rice from outside. The circulars of the Managing Agents of Estates ask their Superintendents to use every means to see that their labourers purchased their rice from the estates only. All the same the employers now begin to feel that the labourers are slowly trying to get their supplies from the boutiques, and it is why they want to reduce the price of rice.

GLOOMY POSITION.
It is rather surprising to see the employers not undertaking to supply rice at the cost price even now. They say they would sell at an arbitrary rate, while they reduce the money wages correspondingly. They will thus make a profit once in rice, and a fur-

ther profit in the money rates. It may not stop here at all. All the other means of reducing costs would also be taken in hand. The position of the labourers seems to be gloomy. The employers may say that their business future is gloomy. If that is so, why should they recruit more labourers every day? The present daily rate of immigration is between 300 and 350. If they really want to save the industry, there are very many other ways of doing same. Cutting wages is not the way.

STOUT OPPOSITION NEEDED.

I hope the Government of India and the Members of the Standing Emigration Committee would pay special attention to this question. It took four years to raise the wages. Even after raising them several difficulties are brought into play. To reduce wages everything runs smooth in the country. I hope the Members of the Legislative Assembly would take the matter up, and stoutly oppose any attempt to reduce the money wages.

VILE PARLE MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—The other day you published a report of the activities of Vile Parle Congress Committee in which it was proudly stated that it was to their credit that persons who contested seats in the New Municipal Council on the Congress ticket were successful. I doubt if the Congress Committee has any reason to congratulate itself on the achievement. The new Municipality which is said to be dominated by persons of Congress persuasion has, within the very short time of its existence, beaten the bureaucrat in more ways than one. The Committee within a fortnight of its election decided to raise taxation by 25 per cent. All protests went in vain, and the Chairman had a relief of triumph when Government sanctioned the increase. Within a month thereafter the Committee devised the method of further exploiting the taxpayer by assessing the letting value of buildings at 50 to 75 per cent. higher than value fixed by the now-defunct Notified Area Committee. That is a method of doubling the tax at a stretch. The conservancy tax has also to be paid.

It must be remembered that water charges at the heavy rate of Re. 1/- per thousand gallons have to be borne by the people, which come to about a rupee per head and a family pays on an average Rs. 5/- per month. There is besides the non-agricultural assessment which works at about Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per acre added to this, there is the increased suburban railway fare and the electric lights for which they pay 5 per cent higher than in Bombay. The result has been that many of those who once chose to live in the suburban town have once again thought it more economical to go back to and reside in the Bombay City and vacancies are increasing rapidly, and rents are falling. A houseowner at Vile Parle pays in all about 20 to 25 per cent of the letting value and gets no amenities worth the name.

The Municipal Committee which is flooded with complaints from the poor and rich house-owners at Vile Parle has shown neither sympathy nor courtesy to the citizens and from the way in which they conduct their meetings late at night (which are often adjourned for want of quorum) and summon citizens at inconvenient hours to prove their cases it can be said that the discredited bureaucratic way devoid of sympathy is not worse.

I wonder, if the Congress Committee has given any mandate to the councillors, whom they set up,

EASIER DIVORCE

The Battle In The American States

Despite agitation for easier divorce in many American legislative assemblies this year, the marriage tie remains little altered. A survey of State Legislatures shows the opponents of more liberal divorce laws have more than held their own against the advocates, with the result that few bills to change the statutes have been successful.

The chief battle over the problem has raged in several Western and Middle-western States, where some legislators feel that more non-resident "divorce business" would be welcome. In Arizona Senator Crenshaw sought to reduce the one-year residence requirement for those seeking divorce to ninety days. His bill was a "business proposition," he said, to capture some of the divorce trade of Nevada, where only three months is required. When the ensuing oratorical fireworks faded his bill was defeated by nine votes to eight.

The Arkansas Senate has passed a bill approved by the Lower House providing divorces for non-residents after 90 days' domicile in the State, and all the measure lacks to become law is Governor Parnell's signature. It would not change legal grounds for divorce now recognised in Arkansas. They are infidelity, desertion, cruel and inhuman treatment, impotency, and incompatibility.

A bill adding insanity to the existing causes for divorce has gone half-way through the Kansas Legislature.

THE NO-DIVORCE STATE.

South Carolina remains the hardest spot in the Union for those who desire divorce. You cannot get one there for any cause. The Wyoming Legislature amused itself laughingly referring to the Roads and Bridges Committee a measure to cut the residence requirement from a year to sixty days. Two similar bills have been killed in recent years. In Idaho a bill was introduced to lop nine months off the one-year rule. A similar bill was killed in New Mexico after protests from clergymen, and another in Montana was also rejected.

Nebraska's law-givers have only one divorce bill to consider. Under a five days action could be heard five weeks after service of paper. The present period is half a year. Massachusetts may tighten the rules somewhat. A pending bill would require the parties to have lived in the State as man and wife.—"Manchester Guardian."

to increase taxation and to augment the troubles of residents in this way. The Congress aims at an economic way of administration and seeks to prove that with modernised earnings from taxation raised according to the capacity of the taxpayer, it is possible to make the State healthier, and happier in every way. Our City Fathers, however, have resorted to a method of taxation which is cruel. Autocracy is in full swing. The only demonstration they have on their advent was to make the taxpayer liable to pay the bill of costs of a few thousands to Government. The residents of Vile Parle, if they have a sense of wrong, should make up their mind to protest in a body against the action of the Municipal Council and devise means of mending matters by resorting to a sort of Satyagraha, suitable and necessary under the present circumstances.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

Talk of the Town

WILL YOU BUY

The Rain coats made of last year's Foreign cloth as Swadeshi?

CERTAINLY NOT

Then why not purchase Marrott's

GERMAN MAKE New Waterproofs,

The BEST and CHEAPEST in India?

FROM Rs. 6 TO Rs. 35 EACH

K. C. MARROTT, INDIA'S PREMIER HOUSE FOR NEW WATERPROOFS.
185-187, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.



BOUNDS OF CIVIC DECENCY

A Citizen Protests Against Hawkers' Molestation

(By "PROMENEUR").

It was about 6-30 in the evening last week when the flying squad of the Municipal Foreign Legion (the record of work of the Encroachment Department) despoiled upon a man who was sitting on the least-frequented pavement near the Catholic Cross along Sandhurst Road with a small weighing machine.

THE LEGION STORMS.

They man huffed his machine, while three men jumped on him. He got a fall, muffled and all, and the Commandant, scolding trouble, rushed reinforcement: the machine was shoved into the lorry and its owner left behind bruised and bleeding. The Legion next stormed the strip of pavement near the Allies' Restaurant where a hawk of cheap stationery, and cheaper German tinsel articles was pursuing his humble trade. It was truly a savage attack as the envelopes were torn and the tinsel goods almost ruined in the process of removal. The efficiency of the E.D. heroes would certainly have brought a tear of emotional excess to the eye of that blameless, bureaucratic gentleman, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar of Pedder Road, who writes a two-column letter to the editor of this journal in defence of the Municipal Encroachment Department in the best goody-goody style that he probably calculates to stir all our civic consciousness and citizenly self-righteousness.

Mr. Chandavarkar echoes the sterile. "Much can be said on both sides" after the famous manner of a newspaper leader-writer and traps himself into contradiction when, carried away by his gushing enthusiasm, he ventures on unfamiliar ground. Thus, one marvels at his shocking "naivety" in quoting the English analogy of hawkers' licences which according to him has been in existence since "times immemorial." Perhaps it is: but, then what about the Labour Exchange and the elaborate system of the dole for the unemployed which also exist in England?

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UNHAPPY ANALOGY.

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"KINGDOM OF GOD IS NOT 'WHITE' KINGDOM"

—:O:—

Mr. Isaac Foot's Indictment Of Colour Bar

Although not a missionary, Mr. Isaac Foot's membership of the Indian Commission gives him such a grasp of the situation politically and religiously in India that it was a happy thought of the Mission House to make him one of the speakers at the Albert Hall meeting. It was a great meeting in every respect—crowded, speeches, the reception of the speakers.

The pre-meeting period was occupied mainly by the singing of old Methodist hymns to old Methodist tunes. The President of the Conference read the Wilberforce chapter from Isaiah, and afterwards the prayers that were provided, and the audience with practical unanimity rejoiced to respond with the "Gloria in Excelsis."

Rev. Edgar Thompson was very brief and very direct in his statement. He repeated the story of the debt and the method of its departure, the needs for the 1931 budget, the glorious tale of success in Africa, India, West Indies and China, with its half-closed gates opening again. He was not

too absent-minded nor too spiritual to forget about the collection. Without wanting to interfere with a handsome gift from the chairman, he urged the desirability of a great democratic collection. This year they were determined to go after those who were only half-interested in the cause and bring them right into the fellowship of those who were really interested. When the collections were taken Gipsy Smith offered the delicate prayer.

Mr. C. Vivian Thomas (from the chair) spoke of depression and the way out of it. Let them study missionary literature and realise what was being done. Looking at the missionary atlas let them think of the heroes represented by it.

Rev. William F. Mellor from Nigeria was very modest in his opening. He was just an ordinary missionary, and the stories he told could be repeated by scores of his brethren on the platform. He gave us a word-picture of his great forest-covered stretch of territory, with its enormous trees, its rivers hemming it in, its

malarial swamps, its lightning that terrified the natives, its winds that might become tornadoes at any moment, its vastness, hugeness—making man feel himself very puny beside it all, and so driving the native races into a special kind of worship. Even the beneficent sun of England became malevolent in Nigeria, where the aim of house-building was to get the minimum rather than the maximum of sun.

So the African felt that each of the hundred and one things which troubled him was the working of an exacting deity who had to be bought off. It was a religion of a sort, but it was a religion which had missed its way.

PROBLEM OF INDIA.

Then came India and Mr. Isaac Foot, M.P. After a tribute to the tremendous things C. W. Posnett stood, for, he spoke of the challenge of this generation from India. If we were to answer that challenge it must be in the spirit of the New Testament. We were challenged on the question of our Western civilisation. The Indian saw that some of our civilisation was desirable, but he did not want it at the expense of our liability to war, industrialism, alcoholism, our acquisitive society and other undesirable features. Perhaps we could retort with "Mother India," but he felt it was better to accept the indictment and to say that these things were not our glory but our shame.

Then there was the challenge to white supremacy and the colour-bar. The defeat of Russia on land and sea by Japan had done more things than appeared on the surface. The colour bar was now seen to be a discredited and a shame if we indulged in it. It was a shame that in South Africa they should debar coloured competitors in their sports. If the British Empire was not a white empire, neither was the Kingdom of God a white kingdom. God was the Father of us all. Then there was the challenge to the British ascendancy. He believed the British association with India had come in the Providence of God. There were some chapters in it we would rather had not been written, but on the whole it had been for good. Was that association to be broken in the midst of anger and bloodshed and rancour? Or were we to go forward to honourable co-operation?

A DANGER TO MISSIONS.

There was also the challenge to Christian missions. He recognised that Gandhi was in a position of great difficulty. He spoke of recent incidents in Spain and the immediate defeat of religious intolerance as soon as it becomes a free country. If religious intolerance was not good enough for the West, was it the time to introduce it into the East? We were not proselytising. We were preaching the Gospel and telling the good news. There was a danger to missions that was far greater than any danger that could come from India itself—the danger that we should be exploited by those who had a political outlook of domination. When he saw indignant answers to Gandhi on the question of missions from Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook in their papers, it made him say in Old Testament language, "What have we to do with you, ye sons of Zerubab?"

Our missionaries are there to give, not to get; not as attaches of the British Government, but as the ambassadors of Christ. At the Round Table Conference it was plain that what India

needed above all things was reconciliation. He was particularly interested in the depressed classes. The reaction from their contentment to remain always as outcasts of men came from the influence of the missionaries.

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BIRTH CONTROL

Taking internally this Santan Mirodh 7 days during menses, only once, not every month, these extra ordinary pills check conception for ever. Well examined last 13 years. Guaranteed, surest and safest. Rs. 5/-.

KAMINI BIHAR:

Take one pill and enjoy life's best pleasure with open heart hours together. 16 Pills Re. 1/- 40 Pills Rs. 2/-.

LION'S FAT (Refined) For external use. A best and marvellous specific for impotency and all other defects of private organ. Full effect in 5 tolas Rs. 4/-, one tola Re. 1/-.

Dr. S. C. BHADURI, M.B. and VAIDYA SHASTRY, Ghiamandi Rd., Muttra, U.P.

Non-Breakable!
A PARKER DUOFOLD pen was dropped 3,000 feet from an airplane. The barrel of non-breakable Parker Duofold survived the crash unharmed! The pen was uninjured! Yet Parker Duofold is 28% lighter than a rubber pen—holds 17.4% more ink—writes with "Pressureless Touch"—has 47 improvements not found in other makes.

Unconditionally Guaranteed!

Distributors:
Dodge & Seymour, Ltd.,
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MADE IN U.S.A.

Parker Duofold

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPER
IN THE HANDY PACK
Each paper you take leaves the tin clean, crisp and ready for use. Zig Zag makes a perfect cigarette every time.

The Best in the Pack

Zig Zag
GIVES A FRESH
SMOKE AND
SPILLS IT
EVENLY

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Taking internally this Santan Mirodh 7 days during menses, only once, not every month, these extra ordinary pills check conception for ever. Well examined last 13 years. Guaranteed, surest and safest. Rs. 5/-.

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N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE
CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tottori	5973	18 May	3 June
Tasmania	4100	23 "	5 June
Iyo	6000	30 May	13 June
Suwa	11000	---	16 "
Tokaiwa	6972	15 June	29 "
Fushimi	11000	---	@ 30 "
Kaga	5860	29 June	13 July
Hikozaki	10500	---	@ 13 "

"Do not carry passengers.
Calls at Colombo,
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamer	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive
Harima	10500	10 June	28 June
Katori	10000	25 "	13 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamer	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Ohishiba	22000	24 June	30 June
Patenta	22000	8 July	14 July

"Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Steamship, South American (West and East Coast), Japan Australia services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

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NIPPON Yusen Kaisha

Lloyds Bank Building,
7/8/7/9, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 30378.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Line
REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG
& SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Shunko Maru	25th May	8th June
Celebes Maru	9th June	19th "
Sumatra	24th "	7th July
Hamburg	10th July	23rd "

For particulars apply to:-

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LIMITED

(Incorporated in Japan)

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SOAP TRAINING HOUSE,
Saidpur (Raipur), BENGAL

YOUR BABY'S HEALTH

during the first five years needs every care and attention. YOU CAN'T TRIFLE WITH THE PROBLEM. Just as the baby needs pure air and food, so does it need a pure and SCIENTIFIC tonic that would lie lightly on its tender stomach, build its bone and muscle, enrich its blood, correct its organs and not only prevent onslaughts of disease, but also cure any lurking disease.



containing Calcium Phosphorus and Witagla (Rosebay) in an unrivalled combination with other harmless but potent medicinal herbs and roots, is a product evolved out of years of medical research and designed most effectively to function as a

Baby's Elixir Unique

Endorsed by medical opinion and prepared under the direction of a qualified medical man, it makes as safe a preparation as you can try with absolute confidence and watch its wonderful results.

It Costs You Only Rs. 2 POST FREE.
for a month's treatment!

Ask your Chemist or write to the Sole Agents:

PARAGON PRODUCTS COMPANY

(B. C. Dept.)
HARARWALLA BUILDING,
Wittet Road,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

The Children!

Parents cannot evade responsibility. If you are parent and your child is peevish, listless or unhappy, do not blame the child out. Think whether you have not done or omitted to do something to prevent that state of things.

Children should be merry and happy even in cities and still more so in the country. Your children are loved and tended, well fed and properly clothed, if they are miserable and moaning, there is a cause. Have you seen that their blood is kept pure?

A course of Iron Jelloids No. 1 for children, may make for your children as it has for others all the difference between bounding health and drooping sickness. IRON is an essential constituent of good red blood, and Iron Jelloids will ensure the assimilation of the life giving iron into the blood speedily, effectively and

IRON Jelloids are scientifically manufactured, free from all animal contamination, and from first to last are entirely untouched by

On sale everywhere, 14 days trial. 1. Full size bottle (40 days' supply) Rs. 2-12.

By Rai Sahib Dr. DOSE

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Apply:-

FREE SEXUAL-SCIENCE

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STOCKS AND SHARES

FEATURELESS SESSION

Small Business And Narrow Fluctuations

Bombay, June 1. The share market opened at about unchanged quotations but in the absence of any support prices declined on scattered selling. Later on there was improved demand and prices recovered. At the close there was little change compared to last closing level. Bombay shares opened steady but forced liquidation resulted in the sharp decline. Later on there was partial recovery on bull support. Tata Steel shares ruled easy with a small turnover. The uncertain outlook of the raw cotton is checking particularly speculative demand in spite of improved outlook of the MHI industry. Money is becoming easy and further reduction in the Bank Rate is anticipated. The monsoon is about to break giving a hope of good crops. All these factors which they arrest the attention of operators, its seems prices will go. Thus it looks like a constructive market with chances in favour of a moderate rise.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay Dyeing 676; 73; 72; 76	Century 228; 26; 14; 27; 28; 14	Colaba 99-8	Crescent 63-2	Fazul 373; 68; 70; 63	Indore 348; 47	Madhawal 25	Nagpur 327; 28; 27	New Great 136	Pearl 227; 26; 25	Simplex 57-58	Swadeshi 275; 72	Burma 4191; 5-10	Hydro 103; 104-1	Tram 111-4	Defi 271	Ord 20-12; 4; 12; 10	Bundi 12-10	Indian 154; 53; 55	Katni 155; N	Alcock 186; 87; 36
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MILLS.

100 Ahm. Advance	276-4	50 Apollo	2-3	10 Bom. Cotton P.	4-1	500 Bom. Cotton	111-4	250 Bom. Dyeing	676-4	250 Bradbury P.	160	250 Bradbury	130	100 Century	226-14	500 Central India P.	446-14	100 Central India	327-8	100 Colaba	99-6	100 Coorla	147-8	100 Crescent	63-2	250 Currin	65	250 David	110	250 Dawn	510	200 Ed. Sassoon D.	45	10 E. L. Sassoon D.	6	100 Elphinstone P.	22	100 Elphinstone	368-12	250 Fausluloh	40	100 Finlay	40	1000 Framil Petit	150	100 Gokak	106-14	1000 Hindustan	1425	100 Indore-Malwa	347-5	100 Jamshed Pref.	60	250 Jamshed	10	50 Kasturchand	7-2
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PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Central India	354	Barsi-Nugger	46	Hyderabad-Gaorani	55	Barar	71	Central Provinces	3,590	Dholera	251	N.W. Provinces	62	Rajputana	608	Broach	1,753	Compta-Dharwar	1,111	Western/Northern	7,000	Cotton	Cwts.	10,757	Wheat	7,704	Linsed	7,704	Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	778	Gingellyseeds	620	Poppysseeds	15	Groundnuts	10,009	Castorseeds	9,898	Rice	2,169	Myrabollams	1,213	Cottonseeds	17,371	Gram	796	Joowar	7,416	Barley	1,817	Bajree	524	Coal	233
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GOLD AND SILVER.

Mint Gold Ready	21 3 9	Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21 3 9	Mint Gold 2nd	21 3 6	Silver Ready	42 6 0	Silver 1st Settlement	42 5 0	Silver 2nd	41 14 0
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THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Castorseeds Delivery Sep-ember	Opening Rs. 32/13 Highest Rs. 32/15 Lowest Rs. 32/10 Closing Rs. 32/13	Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug-October Rs. 24/12 Highest Rs. 24/15 Lowest Rs. 23/10 Closing Rs. 23/14 6
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100 Khatay	82-8	100 Kohinoor	130	250 Laxmi	840	100 Madhawal	25	250 Madras United	575	1000 Manekil Petit	800	100 Meyer Sassoon	35	1000 Mohani	510	50 Mysore	68-12	200 New Great P.	125	200 New Great	136-1	100 New City	61-4	250 Pabani	131-4	200 Pearl	225	100 Phoenix	266-0	10 Premier	1-10	100 Shapuril	0-0	1000 Sholapur	1300	250 Simplex	58-2	100 Swan	38-12	100 Swadeshi	272-8	25 Tata P.	111	25 Tata S.	24-8	500 Vishnu P.	577-8	500 Vishnu	1337-8	1000 Western	710
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BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	67-8	50-25 Central	14-7	110-5 Eastern	66-8	500 Imperial	1055	500-125 Imperial Contr.	252-8	100-50 India	80-0	5 Union	3-2-0
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CEMENT.

10 Bundi	12-10	70 Gwalior	67-8	250 Indian	150	100 Katni 1st P.	101-4	100 Katni 2nd P.	105-8	40 Katni Di.	580-4	100 Katni	155-10	10 Punjab P.	7-1	100 Shahabad	153-12
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INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8	15 Jupiter	6-12	15 New India	15-12	200-100 Oriental	1045-0	10 Vulcan	8-4
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ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110-0	1000 Andhra Val. P.	676-4	1000 Andhra Val.	553-0	50 Bombay Tram P.	65-0	50 Bom. Tram.	111-4	100 Tata Hydro P.	102-12	100 Tata Hydro	104-1	1000 Tata Power P.	1080-0	1000 Tata Power	410
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RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantil	762-8	100 Amritsar Pathi	110-0	100 Central Provin.	76-8	100 Dho. Barramati	87-0	100 Gazrak	50-0	90 Madras Bhon.	60-0	500 Tapti Valley	565
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MINING.

10 Central India	0-12	10 Shivrajpur	12-2	150 Tata Steel 1 P.	117-8	100 Tata Steel 2 P.	38-3	30 Tata Steel D.	271-4	75 Tata Steel	29-10
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MISCELLANEOUS.

250 Bom. Steam P.	200-10	250 Bom. Steam	176-4	50 Bom. Telephone	43	500 Bom. B. Petrol	2-10	125 Bom. Burma Old	405-10	50 Bom. Burma New	144-6	100 Ind. Bleaching	141-14	15 Scindia	6-11	3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	61-4	5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100-10
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INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 1.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

30-5-31

This year.

Khandesh

Central India

Barsi & Nagar

Hyderabad-Gaorani

Barar

Central Provinces

Dholera

N.W. Provinces

Rajputana

Broach

Compta & Dharwar

Western-Northern

Cocanada

Tinnevely & Cambodia

Persian

American

Egyptian & African

Conilla, Burma & other

sorts

Total

7,006 3,014,786

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 28th May.

30-5-31

This year.

Europe

Japan & China

Cass. Ports

Up-country by Rail

Allocat. in harbour for

Europe, China, Japan

30-5-31

Total

7,380 2,208,384

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 1.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 173/12 for Broach J/A. delivery and advanced to Rs. 175 on general buying by Bazar operators. There was some selling by offices in New Broach A/M. delivery.

In the recent fall of cotton prices in sympathy with the weakness exhibited by American cotton, it seems that our operators have lost sight of the strength of Indian cotton. Indian mill industry is passing through a satisfactory state and assures full consumption of Indian cotton. Even foreign mills are using more of Indian cotton and the statistical situation of Indian cotton is healthy. Thus those who believe in 'pasty' of prices, should not lose sight of this important factor. As the end of the present season we will have very small balance of unsold cotton and if the monsoon does not turn out satisfactory, there will be scarcity of cotton. To cope with the consumptive demand, it will be impossible to supply the needs in case of a short crop, and our prices shall have to remain considerably above parity.

The Liverpool market opened one hour late at a rise of 3 points against expected improvement of 8 points. Our market ruled easy on poor Liverpool opening cables. Later Liverpool advices were weak and our market tumbled down on general selling by Bazar operators. The market closed at 5-38 p.m. as under:-

Broach J/A. 171

Broach A/M. 186/8

Oomra July 153/8

Oomra D/P. 159/12

Bengal July 139/4

COTTON OPTION PREMIUMS.

Bombay, June 1.

Broach J/A. 12 8 0

Broach A/M. 37 8 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 1.

June 125 90

September 120 50

December 119 50

LATEST WEATHER OVER.

COTTON BELT.

Messrs. Thomsons Smith and Co.

have received the following cable:-

Between Midnight and day-break.

No precipitation. Cool nights.

HOLIDAY IN COTTON MARKET.

The Cotton market will remain closed on Wednesday the 3rd inst. on account of the Birthday of H. M. the King Emperor.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 1.

54 G. G. Keshu & Co. Amraoti

161 1/4

100 Do. Kapadvanjil 178 3/4

100 Do. Mlyagaon 176 1/2

58 Moon Mill Khanewal 139 1/2

100 Do. Kavi 180 3/4

100 Do. Amrod 179 3/4

99 Currimbhai Khandwa Old 157

58 N. Rajaram Sadi 175

256 Bussan & Co. Akola 160

100 Hall Bros. Badarpur 169

200 Do. Do. 169

100 P. R. Varkharia Nimbahera

150 1/2

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, June 1.

Bengal 142 July.

Broach 191 A/M.

Broach 175 J/A.

Oomra 164 D/P.

Oomra 158 July.

SPOT RATE

